



# THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 21

NATAL, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 3, 1911. Price, 2 sh. 6 p.

## Part XXX.—Proceedings of the Indian Legislature.

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# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 18th March 1924:—

No. 31 of 1924.

*A Bill further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870, the Succession Certificate Act, 1913, and the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for various purposes and for the like purposes to amend certain enactments amending the Court-fees Act, 1870.*

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Court-fees Act, 1870, the Succession Certificate Act, 1913, and the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, for various purposes and for the like purposes to amend certain enactments amending the Court-fees Act, 1870; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Court-fees (Amendment) Act, 1924.

Short title and commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

2. Paragraph 2 of the Court-fees Act, 1870, (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

Amendment of section 2 of Act VII of 1870. Definitions.

"2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant to the subject or context,—

- (a) "Chief Executive Magistrate" means—
- (i) in Madras, Bengal, the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa—the District Magistrate;
- (ii) in Bombay, outside Sind, and the limits of the town and island of Bombay—the District Commissioner;
- (iii) in Sind—the Commissioner;
- (iv) in the Punjab and Burma—the District Commissioner;

and

(d) elsewhere—the Local Government or such officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the local Official Gazette, appoint in this behalf;

(e) "assessors of appeal" includes a person or persons appointed in this behalf;

(f) "with" includes an appeal."

3. In section 3 of the said Act, for the words and figures "No. 11 of 1913" the words and figures "section 17 of 1913" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 3 of Act VII of 1913.

4. In section 4 of the said Act,—

(a) for the words "of any of the kinds specified in the first or second schedule to this Act" read, "as chargeable with fees," the words "which is chargeable with a fee under the Act" shall be substituted; and

Amendment of section 4 of Act VII of 1913.

115—

(3) for the words "indicated by either of the said schedules" the words "prescribed by these Acts" shall be substituted.

Amendment  
of section 4,  
Act VII of  
1859.

A. In section 4 of the said Act, for the words "Clerk of the Court" the words "Registrar" and for the words "first Judge" the words "Chief Justice" shall be substituted.

Amendment  
of section 4,  
Act VII of  
1859.

B. In section 4 of the said Act:—

(a) for the words "of any of the kinds specified, as changeable in the last or second schedule to this Act" the words "which is changeable with a fee under this Act" shall be substituted; and

(b) for the words "indicated by either of the said schedules" the words "prescribed by these Acts" shall be substituted.

Amendment  
of section 7,  
Act VII of  
1859.

2. In section 7 of the said Act:—

(a) in paragraph 1 the following shall be added, namely:—

"which amount shall be deemed to include:—

(i) in the case of an appeal by a defendant, any interest awarded by the court under appeal from the date of the presentation of the plaint to the date of the decree; and

(ii) in the case of an appeal by a plaintiff, any additional interest claimed."

(b) in paragraph 1:—

(i) for sub-clause (f) the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(f) for partition and separate possession of a share or joint family property or of joint property by a person whose share is to be a co-partner or co-owner, as the case may be, in such case;" and

(ii) for the words "In all such suits the plaintiff shall state the amount or value he claims the relief sought" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"I certify that no such relief shall be valued at less than two hundred rupees; and that, in suits such as are mentioned in sub-clause (e), where the relief sought is with reference to any immovable property, the valuation shall not be less than half the value of the immovable property comprised in accordance with paragraph 4 of this section."

Provided, further, that in any appeal from a preliminary decree passed in a suit for the taking of possession of immovable property, the valuation of the share in dispute shall bear the same proportion to the valuation on which the fee has been computed in the case of the plaint as that share bears to the share valued in the plaint."

(c) after paragraph 1, the following paragraph shall be inserted, namely:—

"13. In suits for partition and separate possession of a share or joint family property or of joint property by a person whose share is to be a co-partner or co-owner, as the case may be, a decree according to the value of the share claimed comprised in accordance with the other provisions of this section."

for partition  
by joint  
family  
property  
or of joint  
property  
by a person  
whose share  
is to be a  
co-partner  
or co-owner,  
as the case  
may be, in  
such case.

14. In a suit to set aside a decree for money or other property having a market value, or to cancel or set aside any other document securing money or other property having such value:—according to the amount or value of the property for which the decree was passed or in respect of which the document was executed or, where the execution is sought, and is sought in respect of part only of the money or property, the amount or value of that part."



the Court, in which case the fee shall be computed according to the difference, and the award shall not be taken into consideration, for has been paid.

(7) The amount of fees payable under this Act on a memorandum of appeal against an award of a Court under the Land Acquisition Act, 1911, shall be computed according to the difference between the award awarded and the amount claimed by the appellant.

10. In section 9 of the said Act, for the word "house" the word "building" shall be substituted.

11. For section 11 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"11. Where in any suit for money payable or for immovable property and money payable or for any account, the fee which would have been payable if the suit had comprised the whole of the relief to which the Court finds the plaintiff to be entitled exceeds the fee actually paid, the Court shall require the plaintiff to pay an additional fee equal to the amount of the excess, and if such additional fee is not paid within such time as the Court may fix, the suit, or, if a decree has previously been passed therein, so much of the decree as has not been so varied, shall be dismissed."

12. To section 16 of the said Act the following Explanation shall be added, namely:—

"Explanation.—For the purposes of this section a question relating to the distribution of any suit for the purposes of section 7 shall not be deemed to be a question relating to valuation."

13. For section 17 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"17. (1) In any suit in which two or more separate and distinct causes of action are joined, the plaintiff or complainant of appeal shall be chargeable with the aggregate amount of the fees with which the plaintiff or complainant of appeal would be chargeable under this Act in separate suits instituted in respect of each such cause of action."

Provided that nothing in this subsection shall be deemed to affect any power conferred by or under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or of this Act to order separate trials.

(2) Where two or more causes are based on the same cause of action, the plaintiff or complainant of appeal shall be chargeable with the fee payable in respect of the value of the relief in respect of which the largest fee is payable."

14. In section 18 of the said Act, the words "of the allowance of wrongful conduct, or of wrongful receipt, or" shall be omitted.

15. In section 19 of the said Act,—

(a) in paragraph 1 after the words "Fornication" the words "or other action entitling" shall be inserted;

(b) in paragraph 10 after the word "action" the words "in the case of probate or letters, two hundred and, in the case of each certificate," shall be inserted;

Amendment of section 9, Act VII of 1911.

Substitution of section 11 in Act VII of 1911.

Explanation added to section 16 of the said Act.

Amendment of section 17, Act VII of 1911.

Substitution of section 17 of the said Act.

Explanation added to section 16 of the said Act.

Amendment of section 18, Act VII of 1911.

Amendment of section 19, Act VII of 1911.

(c) in paragraph xxx after the word "purpose" the words "other than applications in respect of which fee is payable under section 17" shall be added; and

(d) after paragraph xxi the following paragraph shall be added, namely:—

"xix. *Provisions of appeal by Government or owner or tenants of a Court of Wards against orders of disclaim, reduction or composition; copies of such orders filed with such appeals; and applications for obtaining such copies.*"

19. For Chapters IIIA and IV of the said Act the following Chapter shall be substituted, namely:—

Substitution  
of new Chap-  
ter for Chap-  
ter IIIA and  
IV in Act  
No. 1 of 1924.

#### "CHAPTER"

##### PROBATE AND EVIDENCE OF ADMINISTRATION.

18A. (2) Every application for the grant of probate or letters of administration shall be accompanied by a valuation of the estate in the form set forth in Part I of the said Act.

Application  
to probate or  
letters of ad-  
ministration.

(3) On receipt of any such application, the Court shall send a copy thereof and of the valuation to the Collector of the district in which the estate is situated or, if the estate is situated in more than one district, to the Collector of the district in which the most valuable portion of the immovable property included in the estate is situated.

(4) The Collector to whom the copy of the application and of the valuation has been sent under subsection (3) shall examine the same, and may make an entry to be made by any other subordinate in his, such inquiry, if any, as he thinks fit, as to the correctness of the valuation or, where a part only of the property is situated in his district, of the valuation of that part, and may require the Collector of any other district in which any part of the property is situated to furnish him with the correct valuation thereof.

(5) Any Collector required under subsection (4) to furnish the correct valuation of any property shall comply with the requisition after making, as may be required by any officer, subordinate to him, such inquiry, if any, as he thinks fit.

(6) The Collector to whom the copy of the application and of the valuation has been sent under subsection (3) shall, after completion of the inquiry, if any, made by him and after being furnished with any valuation which he may have required from any other Collector, report to the Court his decision as to the correct valuation of the whole estate.

18B. Every Collector or other officer making an inquiry under section 18A shall have the same powers as are vested in a Commissioner under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, when trying a suit in respect of the following matters, namely:—

Powers and  
provisions in  
relation to in-  
quiry to be  
made.

(a) examining the contents of any papers;

(b) compelling the production of documents or material objects; and

(c) sending summonses for the examination of witnesses;

and may at any time a report as to be prepared, or take or cause to be taken copies of, the record of any case in which application for probate or letters of administration has been made.







Forfeit  
for non-  
payment  
of the  
same

180. (2) If, at any time after the grant of probate or letters of administration of an estate, it is discovered by the Revenue authorities, as the result of the finding of the Court under sub-section (5), of section 180 or otherwise, that a fee has not been paid, then, upon payment of the fee, the value of the estate, the executor or administrator, as the case may be, shall, within six months of a requisition being made to him in this behalf by the Revenue authorities, submit to the Collector by whom the report as to the correct valuation of the estate was made under section 178, an amended valuation in the form set forth in Part II of the Third Schedule, together with the probate or letters of administration, and shall at the same time pay the difference between the fee already paid and the fee which would have been payable according to the true value of the estate, together with twelve per centum, and interest simple at seven per cent per annum from the date of payment of the fee originally paid till the date of payment of the said difference or the said fee, as the case may be. The Collector shall thereupon cause the probate or letters of administration to be duly stamped according to the amended value of the estate.

Provided that no such requisition shall be made after the expiry of three years from the date of the grant of the probate or letters of administration, as the case may be.

(3) If any person fails to comply within six months with a requisition made to him under sub-section (2), the Collector shall inform the Chief Controlling Revenue authority for the local area in which the probate or letters have or have been granted, and the Chief Controlling Revenue authority, after giving notice to the said person, may require him to pay a penalty of a sum not exceeding ten times the difference between the proper fee payable and the fee already paid, and, on the payment of such sum or till of any sum which he has been required to pay under sub-section (2), shall direct the Collector to cause the probate to be duly stamped according to the amended value of the estate.

(4) The Chief Controlling Revenue authority may remit the whole or part of any penalty imposed by it under sub-section (3).

181. Any sum payable by an executor or administrator and any sum payable under sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) of section 180 may, on the certificate of the Collector, be recovered from the executor or administrator, as the case may be, in like manner as an arrear of land revenue.

182. Nothing in section 4, section 6 or section 20 shall apply to probate or letters of administration.

183. For section 18 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"18. No document which is chargeable with a fee under this Act shall be of any validity unless and until it is properly stamped."

Provided that, when a document, in which the whole or any part of the fee payable by this Act has not been paid, is produced, in any Court or public office, the Court or head of the office may, in the or his discretion, at any time after the person by whom such fee is payable to pay the fee or part thereof, as the case may be, and upon such payment the document shall have the same force and effect as if the full fee had been paid in the first instance."

in Payment of  
the penalty.

Section  
181, 182, 183

Section  
181, 182, 183

Section  
181, 182, 183

Section  
181, 182, 183

Section  
181, 182, 183

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Section  
181, 182, 183

Section  
181, 182, 183

38. After Chapter V of the said Act the following Chapter shall be inserted, namely:—

"CHAPTER VI.

FEES.

39A. (1) The High Court may make rules to provide for or regulate all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the fees payable for serving and executing processes issued by such Courts in its respective jurisdiction and by the Civil and Criminal Courts established within the local limits of such jurisdiction;

(b) the remuneration of persons employed by the Courts mentioned in clause (a) in the service or execution of processes;

(c) the fixing by District and Sessions Judges and District Magistrates of the number of persons necessary to be employed for the service and execution of processes issued from their respective Courts and the Courts subordinate therein; and

(d) the display in each Court of a table in the English and vernacular languages showing the fees payable for the service and execution of processes.

(2) All such rules shall be subject to the confirmation of the Local Government and, on such confirmation, shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall come into force as if enacted in this Act.

39 B. (1) The Chief Controlling Revenue-authority may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules consistent with this Act to provide for or regulate all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the fees chargeable for serving and executing processes issued by the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority and by the Revenue Courts established within the local limits of its jurisdiction;

(b) the remuneration of the persons necessary to be employed for the service and execution of such processes;

(c) the fixing by Collectors of the number of persons necessary to be employed for the service and execution of such processes;

(d) the provision of Collection in the exercise of the powers conferred on them by Chapter IV;

(e) the supply of stamps to be used under this Act;

(f) the number of stamps to be used for denoting any fee chargeable under this Act;

(g) the keeping of accounts of all stamps used under this Act;

(h) the circumstances in which stamps may be held to be damaged or spoiled;

(i) the circumstances in which, the manner in which, and the authorities by which, allowance for used, damaged or spoiled stamps may be made; and

(j) the regulation of the sale of stamps to be used under this Act, the persons by whom such stamps may be sold, and the duties and remuneration of such persons.

Provided that, in the case of stamps used under section 3 in a High Court, such rules shall be made with the concurrence of the Chief Justice of such Court.

(2) All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

III.—

Insertion of Chapter VI. A.D. 1904.

Form of High Court to make rules as to fees of processes.

Chief Controlling Revenue-authority to make rules.

(c) Save as otherwise provided in this Act, where allowance is made for damaged or spoiled stamps, the Collector may give in lieu thereof—

(a) other stamps of the same description and value; or  
(b) if required, and if he thinks fit, stamps of any other description to the same amount or value; or

(c) at the request of the applicant, the same value in money, deducting one anna for each rupee or fraction of a rupee.

(d) Any person appointed to sell stamps, who endorses any sale made under clause (i) of sub-section (2), and any person not so appointed who sells or offers for sale any stamps, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both."

18. For section 18 of the said Act the following section shall be substituted, namely:—

"18. The Local Government may, by general or special order published in the local official Gazette, remit or reduce the fee payable under this Act in respect of any document specified in the order."

19. For the Third Schedule to the said Act the Schedule contained in the First Schedule to this Act shall be substituted.

20. After the Third Schedule to the said Act the Schedule contained in the Second Schedule to this Act shall be added.

21. The contents contained in the Third Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the Fourth column thereof.

#### THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

[Schedule to be substituted for Schedule III to the Court-fee Act, 1874.]

(See Section 10.)

—SCHEDULE III.

PART I.

(See Section 20-A.)

FORM OF VERIFICATION OF SIGNATURE.

In the Court of  
The Judge of the High Court of  
for administrative of the nature  
of  
by document.

1. I (A.B.) am the owner (or one of the owners or one of the co-owners, or the one way to) of  
document, and I have truly set forth in Annexure A to the Form of Verification all the details of which the abovesaid document did, possessed or be which he was entitled at the time of his death, and which has come, or is likely to come, to my hands.

2. I further have truly set forth in Annexure B all the items which I am by law allowed to deduct.

3. I further declare that the said estate, exclusive only of the last-mentioned items, means the sale of the debt of the said deceased under the value of

4. I (A.B.) further declare that what is stated in this Form of Valuation is true to the best of my information and belief.

(Signed)

(A.B.)

\* This form is to be filled where the application is made after ten years from the date of the death.

## ANNEXURE A.

## VALUATION OF THE ESTATE OF DECEASED.

		Rs. & P.
What is held and in the bank, household goods, wearing apparel, books, plates, jewelry, etc.		
(State estimated value according to list of Property or Administrator's list.)		
Property in Government securities transferable at a Public Debt Office.		
(State description and value on the date of the death of the deceased or on the date of the application, as the case may be.)		
Transferable property deposited at		
(State description, giving in the case of buildings, the amount value, if any, and the number of plots' acquisition or which the mortgage is registered, and, in the case of land, the area, and the market value.)		
Household property		
(If the deceased held any loans for plot development, state the number of plots' purchase in which the plots are situated in the street and the value of each, showing separately amounts due on the date of the death or on the date of the application, as the case may be.)		
Property in other securities		
(State the particulars and the value calculated at the price on the date of the death or on the date of the application, as the case may be.)		
Particulars of interests upon life, equity and mortgage and other securities, such as bonds, mortgages, bills, notes and other securities for money		
(State the content of the estate on the date of the death or on the date of the application, as the case may be.)		
Bills		
Bills due daily		
Stock in hand		
(State the estimated value, if any.)		
Other property not comprised under the foregoing heads		
(State the estimated value, if any.)		
Total		
Debit—Dues shown in Annexure B to the amount provided in sub-section (f) of section 100.		
Net value as above		

## ANNEXURE B.

## SCHEDULE OF DUES, ETC.

Amount of bills due and owing from the deceased, payable by her or by the estate	
Amount of expenses incurred with funeral rites and obsequies	
Amount of mortgage interest due	
Property held in trust with beneficially or with general power to make a beneficial interest	
Other property not subject to duty	
Total	

## PART XL.

Ordinance III of 1903.

## ANNUAL FORM OF VALUATION OF ESTATE.

In the Court of

His Probate of the Will of \_\_\_\_\_, [for administration of the estate of  
deceased.I, I (A B,) am the executor [or one of the executors or one of  
the administrators, as the case may be] ofE. Probate was [or letters of administration were] granted to me  
on \_\_\_\_\_I. It has now been discovered that the net valuation of the estate  
as which probate was [and was not correctly administered],2. I have now truly set forth in Annexure A to this amended  
Form of Valuation all the assets of the deceased at the date of  
his death \_\_\_\_\_ which has since or is  
[the application for probate] [or when it was made] which has since or is  
likely to come to my hands3. I further have now truly set forth in Annexure B all the  
debts which I am by law allowed to deduct,4. I further declare that the said estate's [and estate's] only of the  
last-mentioned items, at the date of \_\_\_\_\_ the death of the deceased was \_\_\_\_\_ and  
the value of \_\_\_\_\_ the application is \_\_\_\_\_5. I further declare that what is stated in this amended Form of  
Valuation is true to the best of my information and belief.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ (A B.)

## ANNEXURE A.

ANNUAL VALUATION OF THE ESTATE OF  
DECEASED.

	Valuation as which probate was granted.	Income.	Debts.	Valuation as now amended.
Total	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	Excess provided for in section 35 of the Act of 1903.			Rs.
	Amended net value of estate			Rs.

ANNEXURE B.  
ANNUAL RETURNS OF DUTY, ETC.

	Value as last previously assessed.	Increase.	Decrease.	Value as now assessed.
Total ..	..	..	..	..

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

[Schedule to be inserted in the Customs Act, 1913.]

(See Section 10.)

SCHEDULE IV.

(See Section 90.)

First in regard of goods, duties of excise, duties and payments  
on Customs.

Number.		Proportion.
1. Freight of a bill of lading of merchandise with or without insurance.	When the amount or value of the article in respect of which the freight payable or interest is payable exceeds two thousand rupees, or such amount or value up to two thousand rupees.	Two per centum.
2. ....	When such amount or value exceeds ten thousand rupees, or the portion of such amount or value which is in excess of two thousand rupees, up to fifty thousand rupees.	Three per centum.
3. ....	When such amount or value exceeds fifty thousand rupees, or the portion of such amount or value which is in excess of fifty thousand rupees up to ten lakh of rupees.	Four per centum.
4. ....	When such amount or value exceeds a lakh of rupees, or the portion of such amount or value which is in excess of a lakh of rupees.	Five per centum.
5. ....	Provided that where, after the grant of a certificate under the Customs Act, 1913, or under Customs Regulations VIII of 1912, in respect of any property included in an article, a provisional estimate or licence of value is made in respect of the same article, the fee payable in respect of the article shall be reduced by the amount of the fee paid in respect of the same article.	
6. Certificate under the Com- merce Act, 1913.	On the amount or value of any duty or interest payable in the certificate of value under Part IV, up to ten thousand rupees.	Two per centum.
7. ....	When such amount or value exceeds ten thousand rupees, or the portion of such amount or value which is in excess of ten thousand rupees, up to fifty thousand rupees.	Three per centum.

Number.		Exemption.
1. Certificate under the Securities Certificate Act, 1910 (continued).	When such amount or value exceeds fifty thousand rupees, or the portion of such amount or value which is in excess of fifty thousand rupees, up to a lakh of rupees.	Four per centum.
	When such amount or value exceeds a lakh of rupees, or the portion of such amount or value which is in excess of a lakh of rupees.	Five per centum.
2. Certificate under Banking Regulation Act, 1919.		When,—(1) When a certificate is granted under section 14 of the Act, which was paid when the certificate was granted under section 2 of the Act and the fee which would have been paid if the certificate had been granted had exceeded the fifty per centum which were included in the certificate by such amount.
	(2) The amount of a debt in the account including interest on the day on which the inclusion of the debt in the certificate is applied for, so far as such amount can be ascertained.	(3) Whether or not any person with respect to a security granted in a certificate has been convicted under the Act and, where such a person has been so convicted, whether the power to do the recovery of interest on deposit is, or for the registration or transfer of, the security, or for the mortgage, the value of the security or the market value on the day on which the inclusion of the security in the certificate is applied for, so far as such value can be ascertained.
		Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 of section 14, the fee payable in the case of a certificate granted under section 2 of the Act or section 14 of the Act shall be the same as the fee payable in the case of a certificate granted under section 14 of the Act.

## THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(See Section 91.)

EXEMPTIONS.

Year.	Number.	Section.	Extent of exemption.
		Date of the Commencement of the Act.	
1919	VII	The Securities Act, 1910.	Sections 25 and 26, and sections 15, 16 and 18A of the Securities Act, 1910.
1919	VII	The Securities Certificate Act, 1910.	Subsection (2) of section 14.

Year.	Session.	Short title.	Extent of repeal.
1888	V	The Date of Govt. Proceedings, 1888. Municipal Act.	Section 143.
1912	V	The Malacca Coast-reef (Amendment) Act, 1912.	Sections 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 and Articles 21 and 22 of Part III I inserted by section 11 in the Coast-reef Act, 1878.
		Amendment Act.	
1913	IV	The Straits Settlements (Amendment) Act, 1913.	Sections 1, 2 and 3.
1913	VI	The Straits Settlements (Amendment) Act, 1913.	Section 3.
		Amendment Act.	
1919	XII	The Straits Settlements (Amendment) Act, 1919.	Section 3.
		Amendment Act.	
1920	XIX	The Straits Settlements (Amendment) Act, 1920.	Section 3.
		Amendment Act.	
1921	VI	The Straits Settlements (Amendment) Act, 1921.	Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.
		Amendment Act.	
1922	I	The Straits Settlements (Amendment) Act, 1922.	Sections 1, 2 and 3.
		Amendment Act.	
1923	II	The Straits Settlements (Amendment) Act, 1923.	Sections 1, 2 and 3.
1923	IV	The Straits Settlements (Amendment) Act, 1923.	The whole.

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Straits Settlements Act, 1870, has been in force for over fifty years and there are various amendments and defects in it, which are a source of confusion to the public and of inconvenience to the Government. Accordingly in August 1923 the Government of India, advised the Local Government, proposing certain amendments to the Act and asking for further suggestions. No immediate action however was taken by the Government of India upon the suggestions received.

In 1912, under the Legislative Rules, "Johore Straits" became a provincial reserved subject and in 1912 and 1913 eight local Legislatures amended the Schedule to the Act and also certain provisions in the Act itself, in order to make additional revenue. The need for an amending Act in the Straits Settlements is felt with the passage of time and the necessity has become more urgent as it is desirable as far as possible to coordinate the law prevailing in the different Provinces. The Government of India therefore again advised the Local Government in 1923 and received further suggestions from them. In accordance with the advice received, it was decided to proceed with legislation on the above-mentioned lines in



**The Indian Legislatures.** The object of the Bill is to revise the whole Act and bring it up to date. Its object is not to increase the provincial revenue from such land, though possibly the removal of some of the existing anomalies may cause some slight increase. Several amendments which have been recently passed in the Madras Legislative Council and other Local Legislatures are incorporated with slight alterations in the Bill.

The First and Second Schedules to the Act have not been amended, except in so far as they deal with Probate, Letters of Administration and Transfers. Clauses 1 and paragraph 2 of section 7, which is concerned with the valuation of immovable property, has also, except in one comparatively unimportant particular, been left untouched. The main alterations proposed in the Bill are extensive changes in the existing provisions of section 7 and the entire re-writing of the existing Chapter III-A, which deals with Probate and Letters of Administration. It is also proposed to equalize the law as to applications for Probate, Letters of Administration and Succession Certificates throughout India. The main provisions are explained in the following Notes to Clauses:—

#### Notes to Clauses.

**Clause 2.**—The definition of "Chief Controlling Revenue-officer" is brought up to date.

"**Memorandum of appeal**" is defined as including a memorandum of cross objection. This follows section 3 (f) of Madras Act 7 of 1913 and is added to meet the loophole mentioned in *Lakshmi Singh v. Ram Sankar* (I.L.R., 40 All., p. 95).

"**Sett**" is defined as including an appeal. This is not intended to change the law on this subject, but to confirm the view adopted by *Shankar Balakrishna v. Ram Dadas Balak* (38 Crim. Cas., p. 86) and *Dyal Singh v. Ram Sankar* (16 Indian Cases, p. 485). There are still conflicting decisions on this point.

**Clause 3 (a).**—The amendment is designed to show that, in an appeal by a defendant, satisfaction is payable as released from the date of the presentation of the plaint to the date of the decree (and not before that date), and is an appeal by the plaintiff, on any additional claim claimed by him. There are conflicting decisions in respect of the words "amount claimed".

**Clause 3 (b) and first part of clause 7 (1).**—It is agreed that paragraph 11 of section 7, which deals with cases in which the plaintiff is allowed to value the relief sought, is very unsatisfactory. The provisions in these clauses replace it.

(1) as to cases in which, as mentioned in section 3 (f) of Madras Act 2 of 1922, namely, that relief should be valued at not less than Rs. 500 in all cases falling under this paragraph.

(2) another based on that mentioned in section 2 of Madras Act 7 of 1922, namely, that, in suits for a declaration where some amount is paid or which relate to immovable property, the fee shall be calculated so not less than one-half the assessed value of the property.

(3) another that in a suit for recovery, where the decree is agreeable with the plaint, the defendant, if he appeals, shall not be allowed to pay the fee on reduction on the memorandum of appeal. This follows the decision in *Dhargal v. Perumalappa* (I.L.R., 29 Mad., p. 731), as opposed to the ruling of the *Allahabad High Court* in *Kankhal v. Lakshmi* (I.L.R., 40 All., p. 513), and

(d) another stipulating that such clause (b) of paragraph 12 relates to a mortgagor who the claim of a person applying for the partition of joint family property, etc., is not denied; and by a further paragraph (e) included in clause 7 (c), it is provided that, where the claim to be a mortgage is denied, the person shall pay five per cent. on the share claimed. This follows generally the lines of the rulings of the Calcutta and Allahabad High Courts, as appears in the rulings of the Madras High Court.

*Second part of clause 7 (c).—*This deals with rules for the satisfaction of demands. The fee in such cases will be based on the value of the property in question. This provision follows section 7 of Section Act V of 1922.

*Clause 7 (c).—*This amendment deals with rules for pre-emption, and is intended to meet the provisions alleged in the case of — *Shree Singh v. Bhoor Singh* — [I. L. 2, 32 All. p. 18]. The intention is that there should be payment on the market-value of the property, when, for instance, the property is subject to a heavy mortgage and the sale is only for the equity of redemption.

*Clause 7 (f).—*Paragraph 10 has been reinserted as it is indicated that in suits for attachment and also in suits under Rule 21 of Order XXI in the Code of Civil Procedure, a fee should be paid according to the value of the attached property or the amount for which the property was attached, whichever is less. (Cf. the *Praty District Banking I. L. 2, 23 Cal. p. 102.*)

*Clause 7 (g).—*It is generally recognized that a change is necessary in paragraph 11 of section 1, which deals with suits for redemption and foreclosures. Amendments have been made accordingly both by the United Provinces and the Central Provinces Legislative Councils. The principle in the Bill is based on section 4 of the Central Provinces Act I of 1922. A fee computed merely on the principal money is quite inadequate in suits for foreclosure.

*Clause 8.—*The insertion of this clause is that the amount on which the plaintiff may make his claim shall not be arbitrary, and that the Court in which the suit or intervention of appeal is filed shall be able at any stage of the suit or appeal, as the case may be, to check the valuation and to direct that additional fee shall be paid, feeling which the part of the suit in question shall be dismissed. There have been conflicting rulings in support of the power of the Courts to check the valuation and to demand additional fees.

*Clause 9.—*It has been found by experience that very convenient clause was made in reference to land acquisition suits, because as fee is charged on such references. The proposal in this clause is designed mainly to discourage counterclaim suits. As fee will be charged except in cases where the amount claimed exceeds double the amount subsequently awarded by the Court. The provision regarding appeals in such cases remains unchanged. The proposal in this clause involves the amendment of paragraph 10 of section 14.

*Clause 11.—*Section 11 has been reinserted in order to increase its scope, and to show that the fee is payable on the additional money payable thereon, for example, in a first decree under Rule 15 (3) of Order XXI in the Code of Civil Procedure. The second paragraph of section 11, which is obsolete, is omitted.

Clause 15.—This amendment makes it clear that the draft is subjecting (1) of section 17 does not apply to cases in which the distribution of the gift is not correct. There have been conflicting rulings on this point.

Clause 16.—Section 17 regarding willful omission only has contained considerable difficulty, especially in regard to the words "distinct subjects". The section has been rephrased in order to deal with this difficulty. The "distinct subjects" the words "separate and distinct cases of action" have been substituted.

By about 15 a new Chapter IV, regarding Probates and Letters of Administration, has been inserted in the Act in the place of the existing Chapter IIIA, which has proved to be unsatisfactory. The new Chapter is based on the existing Chapter, but the order of the sections has been changed, and several additions have been made, particularly in new sections 187, 188, and 189. The existing provisions were introduced partly in 1875 and partly in 1885, and the two parts of the Chapter do not appear to have been properly coordinated.

The more important changes made are mentioned briefly below:—

New section 184 is based on the first part of existing section 181. Hereby, it is required in the probate under new section 182 section 184 to be taken in this Chapter by the Collector and not by the Chief Controlling Revenue-officer. It is provided, therefore, in new section 184 that the High Court (as well as other Courts) shall send information direct to the Collector.

New section 185 enables the Collector to examine witnesses and accept the production of documents, as required.

New section 186 describes the circumstances in which probate may be granted. It provides for the grant of probate in certain cases before the fee on the net value of the estate has been actually paid; and also lays down that no fee shall be paid on trust property. The fee is to be calculated on the value of the estate of a deceased person at the time of his death, except when the application for probate is made more than a year after the death of the deceased, in which case it is to be calculated on the value at the date of the application, owing to the difficulty of ascertaining the value at the date of death. In view of the above amendments, one per cent simple interest on such fee is also to be paid in all cases from the date of death to the date of payment. The section further lays down that a member of a joint Hindu family under Hindu law, if he applies for probate in respect of the estate of a deceased co-partner, must pay fee on the share of the deceased; there have been conflicting rulings on this point, and this proposal is very generally accepted by the members of the Hindu community mentioned. The last provision in the section is that full deduction under Section 11 from the value of the estate shall be made only when the application is for probate of the whole estate.

New section 187 is based on the latter part of existing section 181; but it provides that, instead of the Collector meeting the Court, the applicant himself may, if so disposed, cause the Court to make an inquiry as to the value of the estate. Sub-section (2) provides that the Court may pass orders regarding the costs of an inquiry.

New section 188 is the existing section 182.

New sections 127 and 128 correspond fairly closely with existing sections 124 and 125. They deal with the case where the valuation on which fee has been paid is afterwards found to be incorrect. Similar provisions have been made for the tax case, namely, the case where the mark was paid at first and the case where the fee was paid at first. The ambiguity of the last sentence in the existing section 125 has been considerably modified, and the only penalty imposed upon a person who has paid too low a fee in the first instance, unless he automatically refuses to pay the balance of the due from him, will be an additional six per cent. simple interest on the balance. A time limit of three years has been included, like in the case where too little and where too much was first paid. The procedure for recovery, if too high a fee has been paid, is simplified.

New sections 141 and 142 follow existing sections 137 and 138 with minor alterations.

Existing sections 153, 160, 167 and 168, which are no longer required, are omitted.

Clause 17.—This includes a provision based on section 146 of the Code of Civil Procedure, as it is considered more appropriate to include it in the Court Fee Act than in the Code of Civil Procedure. Section 146 of the Code of Civil Procedure is repealed by the Third Schedule.

Clause 28.—This brings into two sections the re-making provisions, which are now scattered over some sections in four different Chapters of the existing Act, namely, sections 121F, 24, 25, 26, 28, 27 and 34. Chapter IV and sections 27 and 34 are accordingly repealed.

Additional re-making power not accorded in new section 101 with reference to the granting of an allowance for work done, as provided always. Subsection (2) of this section is based on section 65 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

Clause 22.—This extends the powers of Local Governments to sections or sub-sections.

Clauses 20 and 21.—These clauses amend other alterations submitted for Amends 11, 12 and 13A of the First Schedule of the Court Fee Act, 1870, a new Fourth Schedule dealing with the fee to be paid for Probates, Letters of Administration, and Succession Certificates. The object of these amendments is that there should be a uniform rate of fee for probates, etc., throughout India. It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India that serious difficulties are arising from the different rates now leviable. It is pointed out by the High Court of Calcutta that "in the case of Probates and Administration duties it would be advantageous if the rates could be kept uniform throughout India, and it is a matter for consideration whether the Central Legislature might not properly be asked to take measures to remove such uniformity." Probates in certain cases extend to the whole of India, and it is, therefore, desirable that the rate of fee for probates should be the same throughout India. The provisions of the last paragraph of section 24 of the Probate and Administration Act, 1881, which need to be more restrictive. The provisions contained in the Bill apply the uniform force in Bengal, which rates are also extended to Bihar in Orissa, and in Assam, to the whole of India, except in the case of Succession Certificates, where the uniform rate proposed will probably secure a fee amount less than in the case of the Bengal rate.

Dated,  
The 10th March 1934.]

W. M. HARTY.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1912, for certain purposes was presented to the Legislative Assembly on the 25th March 1924:—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1912, for certain purposes was referred, have considered the Bill and have now the honour to submit this our Report, with the Bill as amended by us annexed thereto.

After careful examination of the five main objects of the Bill we are satisfied of the necessity for the amendments proposed. We desire, however, to make it clear that clause 2 (now clause 5) was not intended to be, and should not be, used for the purpose of diverting (under President) Funds of private companies and firms which should continue to be immune from assessment to income tax, otherwise than by deduction at the source of incomes upon their income from investments, and from exemption to super-tax altogether. We have inserted an amendment in clause 6 of the Bill so that there is no intention of making any inroads on this report.

We now proceed to explain the more important of the amendments which we have made in the Bill.

3. *Clause 2 and clause 2 (now clause 5).—*Clause 4 of the Bill as introduced provided that any notice or requisition under the Act might in the case of an association be served on any member thereof. This appears to us to be desirable in such a case, for example, as that of a club, and we have accordingly provided for service on the principal officer of any such association. This has involved the insertion of a new clause (clause 5) which makes a slight amendment in the definition of "principal officer" contained in section 2 of the Act for the purpose of settling the use of the phrase in connection with an association other than a public institution. The subsequent clauses of the Bill have been re-numbered accordingly.

4. *Clause 3 (now clause 10).—*We think that the period of one month, provided by this clause as originally framed, would so many cases not be sufficiently long to enable an assessor to take advantage of the provisions of subsection (2) of section 85 of the Act. We have accordingly increased this period of limitation to six months and have provided that the period shall not run unless he has until the assessor has received notice of the Commissioner's refusal to state a case.

5. The Bill was published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 9th February 1924.

6. We think that the Bill has not been so drafted as to require re-publication and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

DANIEL P. BLACKETT,  
M. A. JINNAH,  
W. S. J. WILLIAMS,  
EUGEN O. COCKE,  
F. KRISHNAMACHARI SWAMINATHAN,  
R. DAS,  
A. TOTTENHAM,  
SUDHAN RAO,  
S. C. GHOSH.

Printed,  
The 10th March 1924.



*Retrospective effect.*

11. The amendments made by the said Act by sections 5, 7 and 8 shall have effect as if they had been made on the first day of April, 1923, and income-tax and super-tax shall be deemed to have been chargeable for the year commencing on that date in respect of the income, profits and gains out of the total income, respectively, of the previous year of every assessment of individuals, not being a company or a registered firm, at the rate as same applicable for that year to the total income of an individual.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code was presented to the Legislative Assembly on the 15th March 1921:—

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code was referred, have considered the Bill and have now the honour to submit the our Report, with the Bill as amended by us, to several clauses.

7. We have carefully considered whether the amendment of the Bill would produce a position in which the orthodox Hindu would be placed under the necessity of violating either the law of the land or the requirements of his religion. We recognize that on certain questions the opinion is still widely entertained that the Shaster enjoins the consummation of marriage immediately on the attainment by the wife of the age of puberty, but we are satisfied that this view is rapidly losing ground and that, even where theistically accepted, it tends to be regarded more as the breach than as the observance. We are also satisfied that failure to consummate marriage as the attainment by the wife of the age of puberty would nowhere constitute a religious offence in the conscience of which any form of social penalty or religious expulsion would attach. In these circumstances, we consider that the Bill should be proceeded with, but we recommend that its further progress be stayed until there has been an opportunity to elicit public opinion on our Report and on the Bill as amended by us.

8. We have carefully considered the expediency of modifying the provisions of clause 2 of the Bill. A minority of us are of opinion that a uniform advance should be made, and think that the simplest course would be to raise the age of consent to 15 years both within and without the marital relation. A further minority, while approving the raising of the age outside the marital relation to 14 years, would prefer within that relation to raise it to 15 years only, or to one year below the age of 15 years. The majority of us, however, favour the provision made in the Bill and we have, therefore, left the substance of clause 2 unaltered.

9. Some of those who favour the raising of the age within the marital relation to 15 years only would have been prepared, had this view prevailed, to have the existing penalty extended. We are, however, unanimously of opinion that if the age is raised to 14 years both within and without the marital relation, there should be a reduction of the maximum penalty in cases in which the sexual intercourse is between one man and wife and the wife is between 13 and 14 years. By a majority we are of opinion that the reduction in question should be to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding two years, or fine or both. We have made the necessary addition to section 374 of the Indian Penal Code and a consequential

amendment in Schedule II to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, in clauses 2 and 4 which we have inserted in the Bill.

3. The Bill was published in the Gazette of India, dated the third February, 1924.

4. We think that the Bill has been so altered as to require re-publication.

W. M. HALEY,\*  
 HENRY J. STANTON, Sec.\*  
 M. RAMACHANDRAN NAO.  
 P. R. SIVASWAMY AITER.  
 M. S. SIVSWAMI.  
 SUTAB SINGH.  
 N. H. JODHI.  
 MD. YAKUB.  
 MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA.\*  
 K. KANA SIVASWAMI.\*  
 V. N. MUTALAK.\*  
 K. O. ALLEN.  
 EDWIN CH. PAUL.  
 DABHU LIMBAY.  
 S. O. GHOSH.\*  
 H. S. GOUL.

The 18th March 1924.

\* Subject to orders of Council.

#### MINUTES OF DISSENT.

I am myself in favour of the more serious nature indicated in the beginning of paragraph 3, namely, to raise the age to 15 years for all purposes. I recommended this as a initial step, a further enhancement being taken when social conditions are improved.

W. M. HALEY, p—20-3-1924.

I agree generally with the Honourable Sir Molydeu Haley that there is a nation in which we must advance cautiously—one in which the Legislature must move more or less with public opinion. Puberty, especially in India, does not arrive by clockwork at any particular age. Some girls at 12 years are still so undeveloped as if they were 9 or 10; others are more like girls of 24 or 35. Much depends on physique, heredity and environment. Therefore a public opinion or legislation guided only by puberty would be impractical. But of this there is no doubt that sexual intercourse with a girl so soon as she attains puberty is harmful to her, and against the interests of the race generally. Therefore I should like to see the age of consent raised to 16, and I should entirely support a provision to make non-consensual intercourse with a girl under 16 punishable as rape. But so far as husband and wife are concerned, there seems to be practical difficulties in the way of effective legislation. With the husband and the parents of the girl of one mind who can possibly prove that the age of a particular girl is over 15 but under 16? A provision for non-consensual intercourse is such a case will be dead letter. Medical evidence of age will be found doubtful; vital statistics in most cases



will prove of no value; and even if injudicious prosecutions can be found to initiate cases against husbands in such cases Courts will not court. If there is a feeling to raise the age of consent to 15, I will support it, but I don't see practical value in marriage laws.

R. T. STANTON, Cal., M.S.,—18-3-1892.

I feel strongly that married persons ought not to be brought within the purview of the section, where girls are over 15. The Hindu family system where many relations live together and the high sense of chastity cultivated by its civilisation ought not to be lightly interfered with by legislation. Society has improved in this direction. Customs and the opinions of all nations prove this statement. So law need not interfere at this stage in marital relations.

K. RAMA AYYANGAR.

I am entirely in favour of the age of consent being raised to 16 years as against a stranger. I am also in agreement with the view that even a person to whom a girl has been married, should not consummate the marriage, until the married girl has completed her fourteenth year. But unfortunately marriages are permissible and take place in large numbers before a girl has reached the age of twelve. And in 1877 more out of a 100 Indian girls began to menstruate before the age of 12 and 14. The age of marriage and the period of the consummation of marriage are steadily rising, and I am inclined to believe that as a matter of fact marriages are not consummated in a very large number of cases before a girl has completed her fourteenth year. Still I think we ought not to overlook the fact that there is a widespread idea among the people that a young woman becomes fit to live with her husband as soon as she begins to menstruate. I agree with the opinion that this is a wrong idea. I would think that a woman should live with her husband only after she has completed her sixteenth year. That is view of the fact that marriage takes place before twelve and of the widespread belief to which I have referred above, and also the religious belief prevalent among a considerable section of the people that it is the duty of a husband to live with his wife after she has begun to menstruate, I do not think consummation by a husband with his wife who is below the age of 15 should be made punishable by law. I think that it is proposed to inflict a heavier term of punishment on a husband than that to which a stranger will be liable. But having given the matter my most careful consideration, I am unable to advise that such a law should be passed at present.

There is a widespread movement in the Hindu community to raise the age of marriage and to delay the period of the consummation of marriage even when a marriage takes place earlier than 12 years. I think that it will be right at least to postpone the marriage of such a law as is proposed and to leave it to Hindu moral and religious reform associations to advance public opinion regarding the evil results of the consummation of marriage before the age of fourteen. I agree with the recommendation that the Bill as amended should be republished to elicit public opinion.

NATHAN MOHAN HALAVITA,—15-3-1894.

This Bill promises to be one of the "hardy annuals" before the Assembly. Shortly a Bill of similar nature was thrown out by the Assembly early in 1902.

In my view there appears to be no immediate urgency or necessity for the amendment sought to be effected by this Bill. Questions were asked on the last occasion. A large majority of the assembly expressed the view that the amendment was not wanted, that it was not opportune, that the society was not prepared for it, that it will unnecessarily cause agitation in the public and that it is against the religious ideas of the Hindu. Since then (1901) there has been no change in the society, nor has there occurred any case or cases which calls for such immediate measures.

The mover of the Bill has failed to make out a case, that the evil is of such a magnitude that legislation is necessary. The evils are much exaggerated. The worst cases is infant mortality and usually the death of the girls. About the first I want say that it may be one of the many causes and not a very important one, Infant mortality is due more to unsanitary houses, unsanitary conditions and want of proper supply of milk, similarly the health of the young girls is due to unsanitary feeding, negligence, want of exercise, etc. It will be better for the reformers to turn their attention first to these things than to rush off at once to legislation.

The second evils mainly to attack marital relations. I am strongly opposed to this and I deprecate any attempt to such delicate social matters. If this law were to come in force the result would be that so soon as any marriage takes place the police will have to be on the look out to see if any immorality takes place. They will have to enter the age of the girl in a register, and if the information is correctly given and accurate when suspicion is raised will have to resort to unwholesome examination of the girl. Hardly put that is what is likely to happen. Looking to the Hindu sentiment, sentiment is high social feeling, this is simply revolting, particularly the girl herself, in every member of the family. The result would be the ruin of the life of the girl herself when it is founded on hypocrisy, and the girl is likely to be abandoned if the husband goes to jail for her sake. This will be an instrument in the hands of the police to harass the people who are poor and who need to come out money on some cases and will only lead to very undesirable results.

It is agreed to the Hindu classes. The interference to religious matters will never be liked by the public and this would give a source of agitation.

It is agreed to the custom which amounts to religion.

The society is not prepared for this legislation. I previously agree that the marriageable age is increasing. It has increased to about 12 and in some cases more. Leaving aside the reformers and some conventional, marriages takes place when a girl is 11 to 13. Beyond this age, very few girls marry at all, unless under special circumstances, including all conventional, conventional amongst which marriages takes place after puberty as a matter of course and the reformers, etc., the figure given is about 50 per cent. My experience is that over 50 per cent girls are married at 12 and 13 and even husband spend the rest of their lives in jail. Under the circumstances the law will be either a dead letter or will be dangerous and unwholesome.

I don't agree with to control the age up to 11 to get out of marital relations.

III-4

I will gladly support the extension of the age even up to 18 provided that the age as prescribed for the purpose of the exemption is retained.

I agree that public opinion should be formed on this Bill and only in the light of public opinion should the Bill be proceeded with. Whose public opinion should be given? The Bill with report of the Select Committee should be translated in all languages.

V. N. MUTAJEE—13-5-1924.

I am strongly opposed to Dr. Gaur's amendment of the Indian Penal Code.

The girls in this country do not marry at 15, and the Hindu religion opposes at any rate that it is commonly believed that it does not require early marriage and its consequences as soon as the girl attains puberty. I cannot imagine that you should punish consequences of marriage, as many persons and particularly the Hindus that it is religious duty to perform.

I ought to say that early marriages are gradually disappearing amongst the educated people. I think by raising the age of consent to 18 it will be attended with serious consequences to the State.

I agree with Mr. Bhangachari when he says "So far as married women are concerned it will be fraught with great danger, indeed if the principle underlying the IVE were applied to married women, it would create a lot of trouble, having regard to the social habits and customs prevailing in this country."

Until public opinion is more advanced it will be undesirable to legislate in the same direction.

I have great sympathy with the objects of the Bill; but in the present circumstances it is undesirable to legislate in the matter.

I am fortified by opinion of eminent Government and Judges of several Courts.

S. C. GHOSH—2-3-1924.

[As AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

[Words printed in italics indicate the amendments suggested by the Committee.]

*A Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code.*

Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Indian Penal Code; 13 of 1924  
It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Enactment

1. This Act may be called the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1924.

Enactment  
of section 375  
of the  
Act 37 of  
1924.

2. In section 375 of the Indian Penal Code (*hereinafter referred to as the said Code*), in clause *Fourth* and in the *Explanatory*, for the word "maiden" the word "maiden" shall be substituted. 13 of 1924

Enactment  
of section 375,  
clause 4,  
of the Act 37 of  
1924.

3. In section 375 of the said Code the following shall be added:—

"where the woman engaged in his own self and is not under twenty years of age, in which case he shall be provided with, imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both."

3. In Schedule II to the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1958, for the Amendment entries against section 228 the following entries shall be substituted, *vide* Code of Criminology:

\* *CV Range*

[illegible]

Acts of the Indian Legislature assented to by the  
Governor-General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.  
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received  
the assent of the Governor-General on the 16th February  
1924, and is hereby promulgated for general informa-  
tion:—

ACT No. II of 1924.

THE CANTONMENTS ACT.

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*An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the administration of cantonments.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the administration of cantonments; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

# CHAPTER I.

## PREFACE.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Cantonments Act, 1934.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan.

(3) The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct that this Act or any provision thereof which he may specify, shall come into force on such date as he may appoint in this behalf.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant to the subject or context,—

(i) "Assistant Health Officer" means the medical officer appointed by the Officer Commanding the District to be the Assistant Health Officer for a cantonment;

(ii) "Board" means a Cantonment Board constituted under this Act;

(iii) "brigade area" means one of the brigade areas, whether occupied by a brigade or not, into which India is for military purposes for the time being divided, and includes for all or any of the purposes of this Act any area which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be a brigade area for such purpose or purposes;

(iv) "building" means any house, hut, out-house, shed, stable or other roofed structure, for whatever purpose or of whatever material constructed, or any partitioned, and includes a well, but does not include a tent or other portable and temporary shelter;

(v) "Cantonment Authority" means a Board or, in the case of a cantonment where a Board has not been constituted or has ceased to exist, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment;

(vi) "annual election" means an election held to fill a casual vacancy;

(vii) "casual vacancy" means a vacancy occurring otherwise than by efflux of time in the office of an elected member of a Board;

(iii) "Command" means one of the Commands into which India is for military purposes for the time being divided, and includes any area which the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be a Command for all or any of the purposes of this Act;

(iv) "Commanding Officer of the cantonment" means the military officer for the time being in command of the forces in a cantonment, or, if that officer is the Officer Commanding the District, the military officer who would be in command of those forces in the absence of the Officer Commanding the District;

(v) "dairy" includes any farm, cattle-shed, milk-stern, milk shop or other place from which milk is supplied or in which milk is kept for purposes of sale or is manufactured for sale into butter, ghee, cheese or curds, and, in relation to a dairyman who does not occupy any premises for the sale of milk, includes any place in which he keeps the vessels used by him for the storage or sale of milk;

(vi) "dairyman" includes the keeper of a cow, buffalo, goat, and or other animal, the milk of which is offered or is intended to be offered for sale for human consumption, and any purveyor of milk and any occupier of a dairy;

(vii) "Executive Engineer" means the Public Works officer of that grade, or the Military Works officer of the corresponding grade, having charge of the Military Works in a cantonment, and includes the officer of whatever grade in immediate executive engineering charge of a cantonment;

(viii) "Executive Officer" means the person appointed under this Act to be the Executive Officer of a cantonment;

(ix) "Health Officer" means the senior executive medical officer in military employ on duty in a cantonment;

(x) "hill cantonment" means any cantonment declared by the Local Government, by notification in the local official *Gazette*, to be a hill cantonment for the purposes of this Act;

(xi) "hut" means any building, no material portion of which above the plinth level is constructed of masonry or of squared timber framing or of iron framing;



(xiii) "infectious or contagious disease" means cholera, leprosy, enteric fever, smallpox, tuberculosis, diphtheria, plague, influenza, venereal disease, and any other epidemic, endemic or infectious disease which the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare to be an infectious or contagious disease for the purposes of this Act;

(xiv) "inhabitant", in relation to a cantonment, or local area, means any person ordinarily residing or carrying on business or trading or occupying immovable property therein, and in case of a dispute means any person declared by the District Magistrate to be an inhabitant;

(xv) "intoxicating drug" means opium, ganja, bang, charas and any preparation or admixture thereof, and includes any other intoxicating substance, or liquid which the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare to be an intoxicating drug for the purposes of this Act;

(xvi) "market" includes any place where persons assemble for the purpose of selling meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, live stock or any other article of food;

(xvii) "military officer" means—

(a) a person who, being an officer within the meaning of the Army Act or the Indian Army Act, 1911, or the Air Force Act, is commissioned and in pay as an officer doing military or air force duty with His Majesty's military or air forces, or as an officer doing such duty in any arm, branch or part of those forces; or

(b) a person doing military or air force duty as a warrant officer with either of those forces or with any arm, branch, or part thereof, whether he is or is not an officer within the meaning of the Army Act or the Indian Army Act, 1911, or the Air Force Act;

(xviii) "nuisance" includes any act, omission, place or thing which causes or is likely to cause injury, danger, annoyance or offence to the sense of sight, smell or hearing, or which is or may be dangerous to life or injurious to health or property;

(xix) "occupier" includes an owner in possession of, or otherwise using, his own land or building;

III—4

1 & 22  
of 1911, as amended  
1911

1 & 22  
of 1911, as amended  
1911

(xxx) "Officer Commanding the District" means the Officer Commanding any one of the districts into which India is for military purposes for the time being divided, or any brigade area which does not form part of any such district, or any area which the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare to be such a district for all or any of the purposes of this Act;

(xxxi) "ordinary election" means an election held to fill a vacancy in the office of an elected member of a Board arising by efflux of time;

(xxxii) "owner" includes any person who is residing or is entitled to receive the rent of any building or land whether on his own account or on behalf of himself and others or as an agent or trustee, or who would so receive the rent or be entitled to receive it if the building or land were let to a tenant;

(xxxiii) "party wall" means a wall forming part of a building and used or constructed to be used for the support or separation of adjoining buildings belonging to different owners, or constructed or adapted to be occupied by different persons;

(xxxiv) "private market" means a market which is not maintained by a Cantonment Authority and which is licensed by a Cantonment Authority under the provisions of this Act;

(xxxv) "private slaughter-house" means a slaughter-house which is not maintained by a Cantonment Authority and which is licensed by a Cantonment Authority under the provisions of this Act;

(xxxvi) "public market" means a market maintained by a Cantonment authority;

(xxxvii) "public place" means any place which is open to the use and enjoyment of the public, whether it is actually used or enjoyed by the public or not;

(xxxviii) "public slaughter-house" means a slaughter-house maintained by a Cantonment Authority;

(xxxix) "shed" means a slight or temporary structure for shade or shelter;

(xl) "slaughter-house" means any place ordinarily used for the slaughter of animals for the purpose of selling the flesh thereof for human consumption;

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MEL.

(*sense*) "soldier" means a person who is a soldier or airman within the meaning of the Army Act or the Air Force Act, or is subject to the Indian Army Act, 1911, and who is not a military officer;

(*sense*) "spirited liquor" means any fermented liquor, any wine, or any alcoholic liquid obtained by distillation or the sap of any kind of palm tree, and includes any other liquid containing alcohol which the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare to be a spirited liquor for the purposes of this Act;

(*sense*) "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space in a town or village, whether a thoroughfare or not and whether built upon or not, over which the public have a right-of-way and also the road-way or foot-way over any bridge or causeway;

(*sense*) "vehicle" means a wheeled conveyance of any description which is capable of being used on a street, and includes a motor-car, motor lorry, motor-omnibus, cart, locomotive, tram-car, hand-cart, truck, motor-cycle, bicycle, tricycle and rickshaw; and

(*sense*) "water-works" includes all lakes, tanks, streams, cisterns, springs, pumps, wells, reservoirs, aqueducts, water-trucks, sluices, mains, pipes, culverts, hydrants, closed-pipes, and conduits, and all machinery, lands, buildings, bridges and things, used for, or intended for the purpose of, supplying water to a town or village.

## CHAPTER II.

### DEFINITION AND REGULATION OF ENCLOSURES.

3. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare any place or places in which any part of His Majesty's regular forces or regular air force is quartered or which, being in the vicinity of any such place or places, is or are required for the service of such forces to be a <sup>subordinate</sup> enclosure for the purposes of this Act and of all other enactments for the time being in force, and with the like sanction, may, by a like notification, declare that any enclosure shall cease to be a <sup>subordinate</sup> enclosure.

(2) The Local Government, with the like sanction, may, by a like notification, define the limits of any cantonment for the above-mentioned purposes.

Abolition of  
limit of  
cantonments.

4. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare its intention to include within a cantonment any local area situated in the immediate vicinity thereof or to exclude from a cantonment any local area comprised therein.

(2) Any intimation of a cantonment or local area in respect of which a notification has been published under sub-section (1) may, within six weeks from the date of the notification, submit in writing to the Local Government through the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, an objection to the notification, and the Local Government shall take such objection into consideration.

(3) On the expiry of six weeks from the date of the notification, the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, after considering the objections, if any, which have been submitted under sub-section (2), by notification in the local official Gazette, include the local area in respect of which the notification was published under sub-section (1), or any part thereof, in the cantonment or, as the case may be, exclude such area or any part thereof from the cantonment.

The effect of  
including area  
in cantonment.

5. When, by a notification under section 4, any local area is included in a cantonment, such area shall thereupon become subject to this Act and to all other enactments for the time being in force throughout the cantonment and to all notifications, rules, regulations, by-laws, orders and directions issued or made thereunder.

Effect of  
cantonment  
being when  
area comes to  
be a cantonment.

6. (1) When, by a notification under section 5, any cantonment ceases to be a cantonment and the local area comprised therein is immediately placed under the control of a local authority, the balance of the cantonment fund and other property vesting in the Cantonment Authority shall vest in such local authority, and the liabilities of the Cantonment Authority shall be transferred to such local authority.

(2) When, in like manner, any cantonment ceases to be a cantonment and the local area comprised therein is

not immediately placed under the control of a local authority, the balance of the endowment fund and other property vesting in the Endowment Authority shall vest in His Majesty, and the liabilities of the Endowment Authority shall be transferred to the Secretary of State in Council.

7. (1) When, by a notification under section 4, any local area forming part of a endowment ceases to be under the control of a particular Endowment Authority and is immediately placed under the control of some other local authority, such portion of the endowment fund and other property vesting in the Endowment Authority, and such portion of the liabilities of the Endowment Authority, as the Governor-General in Council may, by general or special order, direct, shall be transferred to that other local authority.

*(Depend of  
not endow-  
fund when  
area ceases to  
be included in  
a endowment.)*

(2) When, in like manner, any local area forming part of a endowment ceases to be under the control of a particular Endowment Authority and is not immediately placed under the control of some other local authority, such portion of the endowment fund and other property vesting in the Endowment Authority shall vest in His Majesty, and such portion of the liabilities of the Endowment Authority shall be transferred to the Secretary of State in Council, as the Governor-General in Council may, by general or special order, direct.

8. Any endowment fund or portion of a endowment fund or other property of a Endowment Authority vesting in His Majesty under the provisions of section 6 or section 7 shall be applied in the first place to satisfy any liabilities of the Endowment Authority transferred under such provisions to the Secretary of State in Council, and in the second place for the benefit of the inhabitants of the local area which has ceased to be a endowment or, as the case may be, part of a endowment.

*Application  
of both end-  
owment  
property  
transferred  
under section  
6 and 7.*

9. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the local official Gazette, exclude from the operation of any part of this Act the whole or any part of a endowment, or direct that any provision of this Act shall, in the case of any endowment specified in the notification in which there is no Board, apply with such modifications as may be so specified.

*Exclusion of  
operation of  
Act.*

## CHAPTER III.

CUSTOMS AUTHORITY AND CUSTOMS  
BOARDS.*Customs Authority.*

**10. (1)** For every customport beyond the limits of a Presidency-town there shall be a Customs Authority and an Executive Officer.

**(2)** Where a customport is situated within the limits of a Presidency-town, the functions assigned to any authority by or under this Act shall, subject to the provisions of any other law for the time being in force, be discharged by such authority as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

**11.** The Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, order in respect of any customport that a Customs Board shall be constituted therein, and may, by a like notification, order that any Board so constituted shall cease to exist.

**12. (1)** Every Board shall, by the name of the Board of the place by reference to which the customport is known, be a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal with power to acquire and hold property both movable and immovable and to contract and shall, by the said name, sue and be sued.

**(2)** In the case of any customport where there is no Board, the Customs Authority shall be a corporation sole by the name of the Customs Authority of the place by reference to which the customport is known, and as such Customs Authority shall have perpetual succession and an official seal with power to acquire and hold property both movable and immovable and to contract, and shall, by the said name, sue and be sued.

**13.** The Executive Officer of every customport shall be appointed by the Governor-General in Council, or by such person as the Governor-General in Council may authorize in this behalf, and, in a customport where there is a Board, shall be the Secretary, but shall not be a member, thereof.

Provided that, in the case of any customport where there is a Board, the Governor-General in Council may direct that the Executive Officer may be appointed by the

Customs  
Authority  
and Executive  
Officer

Governor-  
General in  
Council to  
constitute  
any Customs  
Board  
and to  
dissolve the  
same.

Constitution  
of Customs  
Boards and  
their  
powers.

Appointment  
of Executive  
Officers.

Board subject to such conditions as the Governor-General in Council may impose.

14. (1) Every Board shall consist of the following members, namely:—

*Constitution of District Board.*

- (a) the Commanding Officer of the stationment;
- (b) a Magistrate of the first class nominated by the District Magistrate;
- (c) the Health Officer;
- (d) the Executive Engineer;
- (e) such military officers not exceeding four in number as may be nominated by the Commanding Officer of the stationment by order in writing:

Provided that the Commanding Officer of the stationment may, if he thinks fit, with the sanction of the Officer Commanding the District, nominate in place of any military officer whom he is empowered to nominate under this clause any person, whether in the service of the Government or not, who is ordinarily resident in the stationment or in the vicinity thereof, to represent any interest or community not otherwise represented on the Board;

(f) such number of members elected under this Act as is equal to the number of members appointed or nominated by or under clauses (b) to (e):

Provided that, in the case of any stationment—

(a) in which the total civil population is, according to the latest census, less than two thousand five hundred in number, or

(b) which is situated in the North-West Frontier Province or in British Baluchistan,

the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that the provisions of clauses (a) and (f) shall not apply and may, with the concurrence of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, by a like notification, nominate as members of the Board not more than three persons who are resident in the stationment or in the vicinity thereof and who either own land or house property in the stationment or carry on business therein.

(2) Every election, nomination or appointment of a member of a Board and every vacancy in the membership thereof shall be notified by the Local Government in the local official Gazette.

15. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this section, the term of office of a member of a Board shall be three years and shall commence from the date of the notification of his

*Term of office of members.*

election or nomination under sub-section (2) of section 14, or from the date on which the vacancy has occurred in which he is elected or nominated, whichever date is later.

(4) The term of office of an *ex-officio* member of a Board shall continue so long as he holds the office in virtue of which he is such a member.

(5) The term of office of a member elected to fill a casual vacancy shall commence from the date of election, and shall continue so long only as the member in whose place he is elected would have been entitled to hold office if the vacancy had not occurred.

(6) An outgoing member shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, continue in office until the election or nomination of his successor is notified under sub-section (2) of section 14.

(7) Any outgoing member may, if qualified, be re-elected or re-nominated.

Filling of  
vacancy.

16. (1) Vacancies arising by efflux of time in the office of an elected member of a Board shall be filled by an ordinary election to be held on such date as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct.

(2) A casual vacancy shall be filled by a casual election the date of which shall be fixed by the Local Government by notification in the local official Gazette, and shall be, as soon as may be, after the occurrence of the vacancy:

Provided that no casual election shall be held to fill a vacancy occurring within three months of any date on which the vacancy will occur by efflux of time, but such vacancy shall be filled at the next ordinary election.

Vacancy in  
special cases.

17. (1) If from any cause at an ordinary election no member is elected or if the elected member is unwilling to serve as the Board, the outgoing member shall, if qualified and willing to serve, be deemed to have been re-elected.

(2) If in any such case the outgoing member is not qualified or is not willing to serve, or if at a casual election no member is elected, the vacancy shall be filled by nomination by the Local Government with the concurrence of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command.

(3) The term of office of a member nominated or deemed to have been re-elected under this section shall expire at the time at which it would have expired if he had been elected at the ordinary or casual election, as the case may be.



18. (2) Every person who is by virtue of his office, or <sup>as such or</sup> who is associated or elected to be, a member of a Board shall, before taking his seat, make at a meeting of the Board an oath or affirmation of his allegiance to the Crown in the following form, namely:—

"I, A. B., having <sup>been elected</sup> <sup>been associated</sup> a member of this Board, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty the King, Emperor of India, his heirs and successors, and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter."

(3) If any such person fails to make the oath or affirmation within such time as the Local Government considers reasonable, the Local Government shall, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare his seat to be vacant.

19. (2) Any nominated or elected member of a Board who wishes to resign his office may forward his resignation in writing through the President of the Board to the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, who shall forward it for orders to the Local Government. Resignation.

(3) If the Local Government accepts the resignation, such acceptance shall be communicated to the Board, and thereupon the seat of the member resigning shall become vacant.

20. (1) The Commanding Officer of the <sup>President</sup> <sup>and Vice-President.</sup> shall be the President of the Board.

(2) There shall be a Vice-President of every Board elected from among the members at a meeting thereof:

Provided that, where the Board includes elected members, the Vice-President shall be elected by those members only from among their number.

21. (1) The term of office of a Vice-President shall be— Term of office of Vice-President.

(a) in the case of a person who is not in the service of the Government, three years or the residue of his term of office as a member, whichever is less, or

(b) in the case of a person in the service of the Government, the residue of the term of his office as a member.

(2) A Vice-President may resign his office by notice in writing to the President and, on the resignation

being accepted by the Board, the office shall become vacant.

Duties of President.

22. (1) It shall be the duty of the President of every Board—

(a) unless prevented by reasonable cause, to convene and preside at all meetings of the Board and to regulate the conduct of business thereat;

(b) to exercise supervision and control over the financial and executive administration of the Board;

(c) to perform all the duties and exercise all the powers lawfully imposed or conferred on the President by or under this Act; and

(d) subject to any restrictions, limitations and conditions imposed by this Act, to exercise executive power for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act and to be directly responsible for the fulfilment of the purposes of this Act.

(2) The President may, by order in writing, empower the Vice-President to exercise all or any of the powers and duties referred to in clause (c) of sub-section (1) other than any power, duty or function which he is by resolution of the Board expressly forbidden to delegate.

(3) The exercise or discharge of any powers, duties or functions delegated by the President under this section shall be subject to such restrictions, limitations and conditions, if any, as may be laid down by the President and to the control of, and in revision by, the President.

(4) Every order made under sub-section (2) shall forthwith be communicated to the Board and to the Officer Commanding the District.

Duties of Vice-President.

23. It shall be the duty of the Vice-President of every Board—

(a) in the absence of the President and unless prevented by reasonable cause, to preside at meetings of the Board and when so presiding to exercise the authority of the President under sub-section (1) of section 22;

(b) during the incapacity or temporary absence of the President or pending his appointment of successors, to perform any other duty and exercise any other power of the President; and

(c) to exercise any power and perform any duty of the President which may be delegated to him under sub-section (2) of section 22.



(3) When a cantonment has been divided into wards, or the inhabitants into classes, the electoral roll shall be divided into separate lists for each ward or class, as the case may be.

(4) If a new electoral roll is not published in any year on the date prescribed, the Local Government may direct that the old electoral roll shall continue in operation until the new roll is published.

Qualification  
of electors.

27. (1) The following persons shall, if not otherwise disqualified, be entitled to be enrolled as electors, namely:—

(a) every person who in any year has, on or before such date as may be fixed by the Local Government in this behalf by notification in the local official Gazette (hereinafter in this section referred to as the *appointed date*), been assessed directly and on his own account to taxes under this Act (other than octroi, toll or terminal tax) the aggregate value whereof is not less than such amount as the Local Government may by rule prescribe, and who on the *appointed date* is not in arrears in the payment of any such tax;

(b) every person who has for a period of not less than twelve months immediately preceding the *appointed date* resided in the cantonment and on the *appointed date*—

(i) is the owner or the mortgagee in possession or the lessee of any building or land in the cantonment, of an annual value calculated in such manner and of not less than such amount, as the Local Government may by rule prescribe; or

(ii) is carrying on any business in the cantonment from which he derives an annual income calculated in such manner, and of not less than such amount, as the Local Government may by rule prescribe; or

(iii) is a graduate of any University established by law in British India; or

(iv) is a retired or pensioned officer, whether commissioned or non-commissioned, of His Majesty's forces;

(e) every person who has, during a period of not less than twelve months immediately preceding the *appointed date*, resided in the cantonment and has during that period been assessed to income-tax.

(2) A person, notwithstanding that he is otherwise qualified, shall not be entitled to be enrolled as an elector if he on the aforesaid date—

- (i) is not a British subject, or
- (ii) is less than 21 years of age, or
- (iii) has been adjudged by a competent Court to be of unsound mind, or

(iv) is an undischarged insolvent, or

(v) has been sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or to transportation, or has been ordered to find security for good behaviour under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, or has been sentenced by a Criminal Court for any offence under Chapter IXA of the Indian Penal Code :

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Provided that the Local Government may, by order in writing, remove any disqualification incurred by a person under clause (v).

(3) If any person having been enrolled as an elector in any electoral roll subsequently becomes subject to any of the disqualifications referred to in clauses (i), (iii), (iv) and (v) of sub-section (2), his name shall be removed from the electoral roll unless, in the case referred to in clause (v), the disqualification is removed by the Local Government.

28. (1) Save as hereinafter provided, every person, not being a military officer or soldier, whose name is entered on the electoral roll of a constituency shall be qualified for election as a member of the Board in that constituency.

Qualification for being a member of the Board

(2) No person shall be qualified for election or nomination as a member of a Board, if he—

(a) has been dismissed from Government service and is debarred from re-employment therein, or is a dismissed servant of the Government Authority;

(b) is debarred from practising as a legal practitioner by order of any competent authority;

(c) holds any place of profit in the gift or at the disposal of the Board, or is a stipendiary Magistrate or police officer, or is the servant or employer of a member of the Board; or

(d) is interested in a subsisting contract made with, or in work being done for, the Board except as a shareholder (other than a director) in an incorporated company; or

(c) is disqualified under any other provision of this Act:

Provided that—

(i) any of the disqualifications referred to in clauses (a) and (b) may be removed by an order of the Local Government in this behalf; and

(ii) a person shall not be deemed to have any interest in such a contract or work as is referred to in clause (d) by reason only of his having a share or interest in—

(a) any lease or sale or purchase of immovable property or any agreement for the same; or

(b) any agreement for the loan of money or any security for the payment of money only; or

(c) any newspaper in which any advertisement relating to the affairs of the Board is inserted; or

(d) the sale to the Board of any articles in which he regularly trades or the purchase from the Board of any articles, to a value in either case not exceeding Rs. 1,500 in the aggregate in any year during the period of the contract or work.

Interpretation.

29. For the purposes of sections 26, 27 and 28—

(a) "person" means an individual human being, and

(b) a person shall be deemed to pay a tax directly if he pays the tax either himself or through a legally appointed agent.

Local Rules (Sec. 30).

30. Notwithstanding anything herein before contained, the Local Government may make rules conferring on the manager or representative of an undivided family or of any company or firm or other association or body or on any trustee of any land a right to be enrolled as an elector or to be nominated as a candidate at elections to a Board.

Power to make rules regarding elections.

31. The Local Government may, either generally or specially for any cantonment or group of cantonments, after previous publication, make rules consistent with this Act to regulate all or any of the following matters, for the purpose of the holding of elections under this Act, namely:—

(a) the division of a cantonment into wards, or of the inhabitants of a cantonment into classes, or both;

(d) the determination of the number of members to be elected by each ward or class of persons;

(e) the method by which the annual value of holdings and lands shall be calculated for the purposes of section 37;

(f) the preparation, revision and final publication of electoral rolls;

(g) the registration of elections, the nomination of candidates, the time and manner of holding elections and the method by which votes shall be recorded;

(h) the authority by which and the manner in which disputes relating to electoral rolls or arising out of elections shall be decided, and the powers and duties of such authority, and the circumstances in which such authority may declare a casual vacancy to have been created or any candidate to have been elected;

(i) any other matter relating to elections or election disputes in respect of which the Local Government is empowered to make rules under this Chapter or in respect of which this Act makes no provision or makes insufficient provision and provision is, in the opinion of the Local Government, necessary.

#### Members.

32. No member of a Board shall vote at a meeting of the Board on any question relating to his own conduct or on any matter, other than a matter affecting generally the inhabitants of the settlement, which affects his own pecuniary interest or the valuation of any property in respect of which he is directly or indirectly interested, or of any property of or for which he is a manager or agent.

33. Every member of a Board shall be liable for the loss, waste or misapplication of any money or other property belonging to the Board if such loss, waste or misapplication is a direct consequence of his neglect or misconduct while such member; and a suit for compensation for the loss may be instituted against him either by the Board or by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

34. (1) The Local Government may remove from a Board any member thereof who—

(a) has absented himself for more than three consecutive months from the meetings of the Board and is unable to explain such absence to the satisfaction of the Board; or

(b) is an undischarged insolvent; or

(c) is adjudged by a competent Court to be of unsound mind, or is deaf and dumb or a leper, or

(d) has been sentenced by a Criminal Court to imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or to transportation, or has been ordered to furnish security for his good behaviour under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or has been sentenced by a Criminal Court for any offence under Chapter IX A of the Indian Penal Code; or <sup>Section</sup> XLV of 1860.

(e) is interested in a subsisting contract made with, or in work being done for, the Board in such a manner as to be disqualified under section 28 for election or nomination as a member; or

(f) has knowingly contravened the provisions of section 8d; or

(g) being a legal practitioner, acts or appears on behalf of any other person against the Board in any legal proceeding or against the Secretary of State in Council in any such proceeding relating to any matter in which the Board is or has been concerned, or acts or appears on behalf of any person in any criminal proceeding instituted by or on behalf of the Board against such person.

(H) The Local Government may remove from a Board any member who, in the opinion of the Local Government, has so flagrantly abused in any manner his position as a member of the Board as to render his continuance as a member detrimental to the public interests.

(I) No member shall be removed from a Board under this section unless he has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against his removal.

Continuation  
of members.

35. (1) A member removed under clause (a) of subsection (I) of section 24 shall, if otherwise qualified, be eligible for re-election or nomination.

(2) A member removed under clause (b) of subsection (I) of section 24 shall not be eligible for re-election or nomination until he has obtained his discharge.

(3) A member removed under subsection (I) of section 24 shall not be eligible for re-election or nomination until the expiry of three years from the date of his removal.

(4) A member removed under any other provision of section 24 shall not be eligible for re-election or nomination until he is declared as eligible by the Local Government by notification in the local official Gazette.



*Servants.*

36. (1) No person who has directly or indirectly by himself or his partner any share or interest in a contract with, by or on behalf of a Customment Authority or in any employment under, by or on behalf of a Customment Authority, otherwise than as a servant of the Customment Authority, shall become or remain a servant of such Customment Authority.

(2) A servant of a Customment Authority who knowingly acquires or continues to have directly or indirectly by himself or his partner any share or interest in a contract with, by or on behalf of the Customment Authority or, in any employment under, by or on behalf of, the Customment Authority, otherwise than as a servant of the Customment Authority, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 168 of the Indian

XIV of 1906. Penal Code.

(3) Nothing in this section shall apply to any share or interest in any contract with, by or on behalf of, or employment under, by or on behalf of, a Customment Authority if the same is a share in a company contracting with, or employed by, or on behalf of, the Customment Authority or is a share or interest acquired or retained with the permission of the Officer Commanding the District in any lease or sale to, or purchase by, the Customment Authority of land or buildings or in any agreement for the same.

*Procedure.*

37. (1) Every Board shall ordinarily hold at least one meeting in every month on such day as may be fixed, and of which notice shall be given in such manner as may be provided, by regulations made by the Board under this Chapter.

(2) The President may, whenever he thinks fit, and shall, upon a requisition in writing by not less than one-fourth of the members of the Board, convene a special meeting.

(3) Any meeting may be adjourned until the next or any subsequent day, and an adjourned meeting may be further adjourned in like manner.

Business to  
be transacted

38. Subject to any regulation made by the Board under this Chapter, any business may be transacted at any meeting :

Provided that no business relating to the imposition, abolition or modification of any tax shall be transacted at a meeting unless notice of the sum and of the date fixed therefor has been sent to each member not less than seven days before that date.

Quorum

39. (1) The quorum necessary for the transaction of business at a meeting of a Board shall be five or one-half of the number of members of the Board actually holding office at the time, whichever is the greater number.

(2) If a quorum is not present, the President shall adjourn the meeting and the business which would have been brought before the original meeting if there had been a quorum present thereat shall be brought before, and may be transacted at, an adjourned meeting, whether there is a quorum present or not.

Presiding  
officer.

40. In the absence of both the President and the Vice-President from any meeting, the members present shall elect one from among their own number to preside.

Minutes

41. (1) Minutes of the proceedings of each meeting shall be recorded in a book and shall be signed by the President before the close of the meeting, and shall, at such times and in such place as may be fixed by the Board, be open to inspection free of charge by any inhabitant of the outstation.

(2) Copies of the minutes shall, as soon as possible after each meeting, be forwarded for information to the Officer Commanding the District, the Officer Commanding the brigade zone, and the District Magistrate.

Meeting open  
to public.

42. Every meeting of a Board shall be open to the public unless in any case the President, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes, otherwise directs.

Manner of  
deciding  
questions.

43. (1) All questions coming before a meeting shall be decided by the majority of the votes of the members present and voting.

(2) In the case of an equality of votes, the President shall have a second or casting vote.

(3) The dissent of any member from any decision of the Board shall, if the member so requests, be entered in the minutes, together with a short statement of the grounds for such dissent.

44. (1) A Board may make regulations consistent with this Act and with the rules made thereunder to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely—

- (a) the time and place of its meetings;
- (b) the manner in which notice of the meeting shall be given;
- (c) the conduct of proceedings at meetings and the adjournment of meetings;
- (d) the custody of the common seal of the Board and the purposes for which it shall be used; and
- (e) the appointment of committees for any purpose and the determination of all matters relating to the constitution and procedure of such committees, and the delegation to such committees, subject to any conditions which the Board thinks fit to impose, of any of the powers or duties of the Board under this Act other than a power to make regulations or by-laws.

(2) No regulation made under clause (e) of subsection (1) shall take effect until it has been approved by the Local Government.

(3) No regulation made under this section shall take effect until it has been published in such manner as the Local Government may direct.

45. (1) A Catchment Authority may—

- (a) join with any other local authority—
  - (i) in appointing a joint committee for any purpose in which they are jointly interested and in appointing a chairman of such committee;
  - (ii) in delegating to such committee power to frame terms binding on the Catchment Authority and such other local authority as to the construction and future maintenance of any joint work or to exercise any power which might be exercised by either of the said authorities; and
  - (iii) in making rules for regulating the proceedings of any such committee relating to the purposes for which it has been appointed; or

(b) with the previous sanction of the Local Government, enter into an agreement with any other local authority regarding the levy of any tax or toll whereby the said tax or toll respectively leviable by the authorities so contracting may be levied together instead of separately

Power to make regulations

Joint action with other local authorities

within the limits of the aggregate area comprising the areas subject to the control of the said authorities.

(2) If any difference of opinion arises between any authorities acting together under this section, the decision thereon of the Local Government or of an officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf shall be final.

(3) When any agreement such as is referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (1) has been entered into, then—

(a) where the agreement relates to an octroi or terminal tax or toll, the other local authority with which the Cantonment Authority has made such agreement shall have the same power to establish octroi houses and octroi stations and places for the collection of the terminal tax and terminal toll within the cantonment, as it has within the area ordinarily subject to its control;

(b) such other local authority shall have the same power of collecting such tax or toll in the cantonment, and the provisions of any enactment in force relating to the levy of such tax or toll by such other local authority shall apply in the same manner, as if the cantonment were comprised within the area ordinarily subject to its control; and

(c) the total of the collection of such tax and toll made in the cantonment and in the area ordinarily subject to the control of such other local authority and the costs thereby incurred shall be divided between the cantonment fund and the fund subject to the control of such other local authority, in such proportion as may have been determined by the agreement.

#### Control.

46. The Governor-General or the Local Government may at any time require a Cantonment Authority—

(a) to produce any record, correspondence, plan or other document in its possession or under its control;

(b) to furnish any return, plan, estimate, statement, account or statistics relating to its proceedings, duties or works;

(c) to furnish or obtain and furnish any report.

47. The Officer Commanding the District may deputise any person in the service of the Government to inspect or examine any department of the office of, or any service or work undertaken by, or thing belonging to, a Cantonment

Authority, and to report thereon, and the Customhouse Authority and its officers and servants shall be bound to afford the person so deputed access at all reasonable times to the premises and property of the Customhouse Authority and to all records, accounts and other documents the inspection of which he may consider necessary to enable him to discharge his duties.

48. The Officer Commanding the District may, by order in writing,—

Power to  
Officer  
Commanding  
the District.

(a) call for any book or document in the possession or under the control of the Customhouse Authority;

(b) require the Customhouse Authority to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents relating to its proceedings, duties or works as he thinks fit.

49. If, on receipt of any information or report obtained under section 47 or section 48, the Officer Commanding the District is of opinion—

Power to  
require  
inspection of  
works, etc.

(a) that any duty imposed on a Customhouse Authority by or under this Act has not been performed or has been performed in an imperfect, inefficient or unsatisfactory manner, or

(b) that adequate financial provision has not been made for the performance of any such duty;

he may, with the concurrence of the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, and of the Local Government, direct the Customhouse Authority, within such period as he thinks fit, to make arrangements to his satisfaction for the proper performance of the duty, or, as the case may be, to make financial provision to his satisfaction for the performance of the duty:

Provided that, unless in the opinion of the Officer Commanding the District, the immediate execution of such order is necessary, he shall, before making any direction under this section, give the Customhouse Authority an opportunity of shewing cause why such direction should not be made.

50. If, within the period fixed by a direction made under section 49, any action the taking of which has been directed under that section has not been duly taken, the Officer Commanding the District may make arrangements for the taking of such action, and may direct that all expenses connected therewith shall be defrayed out of the customhouse fund.

Power to  
provide for  
enforcement  
of direction  
under section 49

Power to  
suspend  
members of  
Board.

51. (1) If the President dissents from any decision of the Board, which he considers prejudicial to the health, welfare or discipline of the troops in the cantonment, he may, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes, by order in writing, direct the suspension of action thereon for any period not exceeding one month and, if he does so, shall forthwith refer the matter to the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, through the Officer Commanding the District, who may make such recommendations thereon as he thinks fit.

(2) If the District Magistrate considers any decision of a Cantonment Authority to be prejudicial to the public health, safety or convenience, he may, after giving notice in writing of his intention to the Cantonment Authority, refer the matter to the Local Government; and, pending the disposal of the reference to the Local Government, no action shall be taken on the decision.

(3) If any Magistrate who is a member of a Board, being present at a meeting, dissents from any decision which he considers prejudicial to the public health, safety or convenience, he may, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes and after giving notice in writing of his intention to the President, report the matter to the District Magistrate; and the President shall, on receipt of such notice, direct the suspension of action on the decision for a period sufficient to allow of a communication being made to the District Magistrate and of his taking proceedings as provided by sub-section (2).

Power of  
Officer Com-  
manding-in-  
Chief, the  
Command, or  
Magistrate  
under section  
51 or other-  
wise.

52. (1) The Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, may at any time on a recommendation made to him in this behalf by the Officer Commanding the District—

(a) direct that any matter or any specific proposal other than one which has been referred to the Local Government under sub-section (2) of section 51 be considered or re-considered by the Cantonment Authority; or

(b) direct the suspension, for such period as may be stated in the order, of action on any decision of a Cantonment Authority, other than a decision which has been referred to him under sub-section (2) of section 51, and thereafter cancel the suspension or direct that the decision shall not be carried into effect or that it shall be carried into effect with such modifications as he may specify.

(F) When any decision of a Board has been referred to him under sub-section (7) of section 51, the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, may, by order in writing,—

(a) cancel the order given by the President directing the suspension of action; or

(b) extend the duration of the order for such period as he thinks fit; or

(c) direct that the decision be carried into effect by the Board with such modifications as he may specify.

53. When any decision of a Cantonment Authority has been referred to the Local Government under sub-section (2) of section 51, the Local Government may, after consulting the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, by order in writing,—

*Power of Local Government to suspend or modify order.*

(a) direct that no action be taken on the decision;

or

(b) direct that the decision be carried into effect either without modification or with such modifications as it may specify.

54. (1) If, in the opinion of the Local Government, any Board is not competent to perform or persistently makes default in the performance of the duties imposed on it by or under this Act or otherwise by law, or exceeds or abuses its powers, the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, by an order published, together with the statement of the reasons therefor, in the local official Gazette, declare the Board to be incompetent or in default or to have exceeded or abused its powers, as the case may be, and supersede it for such period as may be specified in the order.

*Supersession of Board.*

Provided that no Board shall be superseded unless a reasonable opportunity has been given to it to show cause against the supersession.

(2) When a Board is superseded by an order under sub-section (1)—

(a) all members of the Board shall, on such date as may be specified in the order, vacate their offices as such members but without prejudice to their eligibility for election or nomination under clause (d);

(b) during the supersession of the Board, all powers and duties conferred and imposed upon the Board by or under this Act or otherwise by law shall be exercised

and performed by the Commanding Officer of the establishment subject to such reservation, if any, as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf; and

(c) before the expiry of the period of suspension elections shall be held and nominations made for the purpose of reconstituting the Board.

*Fidelity of Proceedings.*

*Fidelity of  
proceedings,  
etc.*

55. (1) No act or proceeding of a Board or of any committee of a Board shall be invalid by reason only of the existence of a vacancy in the Board or committee.

(2) No disqualification or defect in the election, nomination or appointment of a person acting as the President or a member of a Board or of any such committee, shall vitiate any act or proceeding of the Board or committee if the majority of the persons present at the time of the act being done or the proceeding being taken were duly qualified members thereof.

(3) Any document or minutes which purport to be the record of the proceedings of a Board or of any committee of a Board shall, if made and signed substantially in the manner prescribed for the making and signing of the record of such proceedings, be presumed to be a correct record of the proceedings of a duly convened meeting, held by a duly constituted Board or committee, at the time and place, whereof all the members were duly qualified.

CHAPTER IV.

*STRICTLY SOBER AND INTERFERING DRINK.*

*Prohibition  
of  
distillation  
by  
any  
person  
except  
by  
order  
of  
the  
Government.*

56. If within a cantonment, or within such limits adjoining a cantonment as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare, any person not subject to military or air-force law or any person subject to military or air-force law otherwise than as a military officer or a soldier knowingly hinders, sells or supplies, or offers or attempts to hinder, sell or supply, any spirituous liquor or intoxicating drug to or for the use of any soldier or follower or soldier's wife or minor child without the written permission of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment or of some person authorised by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to grant such permission, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.



57. If within a cantonment, or within any limits defined under section 56,—

(a) any person subject to military or air-force law otherwise than as a military officer or a soldier, or

(b) the wife or servant of any such person or of a soldier,

has in his or her possession, except on behalf of the Government or for the private use of a military officer, more than one quart of any spirituous liquor, other than fermented malt-liquor, without the written permission of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment or of some person authorised by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment to grant such permission, he or she shall be punishable, in the case of a first offence, with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a subsequent offence, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

58. (1) Any police officer or revenue officer may, without arrest or order from a Magistrate and without a warrant, arrest any person whom he finds committing an offence under section 56 or section 57, and may seize and detain any spirituous liquor or intoxicating drug in respect of which such an offence has been committed and any vessels or coverings in which the liquor or drug is contained.

(2) Where a person accused of an offence under section 56 has been previously convicted of an offence under that section, an officer in charge of a police station may, with the written permission of a Magistrate, seize and detain any spirituous liquor or intoxicating drug within the cantonment or within any limits defined under that section which, at the time of the alleged commission of the subsequent offence, belonged to, or was in the possession of, such person.

(3) The Court convicting a person of an offence under section 56 or section 57 may order the confiscation of the whole or any part of anything seized under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2).

(4) Subject to the provisions of Chapter XLIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, anything seized under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) and not confiscated under sub-section (3) shall be restored to the person from whom it was taken.

Power of  
Council and  
Magistrate  
to suspend  
provisions.

58. The foregoing provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to the sale or supply of any article in good faith for medicinal purposes by a medical practitioner, chemist or druggist authorised in this behalf by a general or special order of the Commanding Officer of the command.

## CHAPTER V.

### TAXATION.

#### *Imposition of Taxation.*

General  
power of  
Council.

60. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, impose in any enactment any tax which, under any enactment in force on the date of the notification, may be imposed in any municipality within the province.

Enactment  
prohibitory  
proposed.

61. (1) When the Local Government proposes to impose any tax under section 60, it shall, by notification in the local official Gazette, and in such other manner as is in its opinion best suited for the purpose, give notice of its intention.

(2) Every notification issued under sub-section (1) shall specify—

- (a) the tax which it is proposed to impose;
- (b) the persons or classes of persons to be made liable and the description of the property or other taxable thing or circumstance in respect of which they are to be made liable; and
- (c) the rate at which the tax is to be levied.

Objection.

62. Any inhabitant of the command may, within thirty days from the date of the notification under section 61, submit to the Local Government an objection in writing to all or any of the proposals framed therein, and the Local Government shall take any objection so submitted into consideration.

Consideration  
of objections  
and imposition  
of tax.

63. After the expiry of thirty days from the date of the notification and after considering all objections submitted thereto under section 62, the Local Government may impose the tax either in the original form or, if any such objection has been so submitted, in that form or in such modified form as it thinks fit.

64. For the purposes of this Chapter, "annual value" <sup>the value of the building or land</sup> means—

(a) in the case of railway stations, hotels, colleges, schools, hospitals, factories and any other buildings which a Cantonment Authority decides to assess under this clause, one-twentieth of the sum obtained by adding the estimated present cost of erecting the building to the estimated value of the land appertaining thereto; and

(b) in the case of a building or land not assessed under clause (a), the gross annual rent for which such building (exclusive of furniture or machinery therein) or such land is actually let or, where the building or land is not let or is the opinion of the Cantonment Authority is let for a sum less than its fair letting value, might reasonably be expected to let from year to year:

Provided that, where the annual value of any building is, by reason of exceptional circumstances, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, excessive if calculated in the aforesaid manner, the Cantonment Authority may fix the annual value at any less amount which appears to it to be just.

65. (1) Save as otherwise expressly provided in this <sup>the value of the building or land</sup> notification imposing the tax, every tax on the annual value of buildings or lands or of both shall be leviable primarily upon the actual occupier of the property upon which the said tax is assessed, if he is the owner of the buildings or lands or holds them as a building or other lease from the Secretary of State in Council or from the Cantonment Authority or on a building lease from any person.

(2) In any other case, the tax shall be primarily leviable as follows, namely:—

- (a) if the property is let, upon the lessee;
- (b) if the property is sub-let, upon the superior lessee;
- (c) if the property is vacant, upon the person in whom the right to let the same vests.

(3) On failure to recover any sum due on account of such tax from the person primarily liable, there may be recovered from the occupier of any part of the buildings or lands in respect of which the tax is due such portion of the sum due as bears to the whole amount due the same ratio which the rent annually payable by such occupier bears to the aggregate amount of rent so payable in respect of the

whole of the said buildings or lands, or to the aggregate amount of the letting value thereof, if any, stated in the authenticated assessment list.

(4) An occupier who makes any payment for which he is not primarily liable under this section, shall, in the absence of any contract to the contrary, be entitled to be reimbursed by the person primarily liable for the payment, and, if so entitled, may deduct the amount so paid from the amount of any rent from time to time becoming due from him to such person.

#### Assessment List.

Assessment  
list.

66. When a tax on the annual value of buildings or lands or both is imposed, the Cantonment Authority shall cause an assessment list of all buildings or lands in the Cantonment, or of both, as the case may be, to be prepared in such form as the Local Government may by rule prescribe.

Publication  
of assessment  
list.

67. When the assessment list has been prepared, the Cantonment Authority shall give public notice thereof, and of the place where the list or a copy thereof may be inspected, and every person claiming to be the owner, lessee or occupier of any property included in the list, and any authorized agent of such person, shall be at liberty to inspect the list and to make extracts therefrom free of charge.

Revision of  
assessment  
list.

68. (1) The Cantonment Authority shall, at the same time, give public notice of a date, not less than one month thereafter, when it will proceed to consider the valuations and assessments entered in the assessment list, and, in all cases in which any property is for the first time assessed or the assessment is increased, it shall also give written notice thereof to the owner and to any lessee or occupier of the property.

(2) Any objection to a valuation or assessment shall be made in writing to the Cantonment Authority before the date fixed in the notice, and shall state in what respect the valuation or assessment is disputed, and all objections so made shall be recorded in a register to be kept for the purpose by the Cantonment Authority.

(3) The objections shall be inquired into and investigated, and the persons making them shall be allowed an

opportunity of being heard either in person or by authorized agent, by an Assessment Committee appointed by the Containment Authority.

(4) The Assessment Committee shall consist of not less than three persons, and, where there is a Board, it shall not be necessary to appoint to the Assessment Committee any member thereof.

69. (f) When all objections made under section 68 have been disposed of, and the revision of the valuation and assessment has been completed, the assessment list shall be authenticated by the signature of the members of the Assessment Committee who shall, at the same time, certify that they have considered all objections duly made and have amended the list so far as is required by their decisions on such objections.

(2) The assessment list so authenticated shall be deposited in the office of the Containment Authority, and shall there be open, free of charge, during office hours to all owners, lessees and occupiers of property comprised therein for the authorized agents of such persons, and a public notice that it is so open shall forthwith be published.

70. Subject to such alterations as may thereafter be made in the assessment list under the provisions of this Chapter and to the result of any appeal made thereunder, the entries in the assessment list authenticated and deposited as provided in section 69 shall be accepted as conclusive evidence—

(i) for the purpose of assessing any tax imposed under this Act, of the several value or other valuation of all buildings and lands to which such entries respectively refer, and

(ii) for the purpose of any tax imposed on buildings or lands, of the amount of each such tax leviable thereon during the year to which such list relates.

71. (7) The Containment Authority may, at any time, amend the assessment list by inserting the name of any person whose name ought to have been or ought to be inserted, or by inserting any property which ought to have been or ought to be inserted, or by altering the assessment of any property which has been erroneously valued or assessed through fraud, error or mistake, whether on the part of the Containment Authority or of the Assessment Committee or of the assessors, or, in the case of a tax payable by an occupier, by a change in the tenancy, after

giving notice to any person affected by the amendment of a time, not less than one month from the date of service, at which the amendment is to be made.

Provided that no person shall by reason of any such amendment become liable to pay any tax or increase of tax in respect of any period prior to the commencement of the financial year in which the amendment is made.

(2) Any person interested in any such amendment may tender an objection to the Cantonment Authority in writing before the time fixed in the notice, and shall be allowed an opportunity of being heard in support of the same in person or by authorized agent.

Provision of new assessment list

72. The Cantonment Authority shall prepare a new assessment list at least once in every three years, and for this purpose the provisions of sections 66 to 71 shall apply in like manner as they apply for the purpose of the preparation of an assessment list for the first time.

Notice to transferor

73. (1) Whenever the title of any person primarily liable for the payment of a tax on the annual value of any building or land to or over such building or land is transferred, the person whose title is transferred and the person to whom the same is transferred shall, within three months after the execution of the instrument of transfer or after its registration, if it is registered, or after the transfer is effected, if no instrument is executed, give notice of such transfer to the Executive Officer.

(2) In the event of the death of any person primarily liable as aforesaid, the person on whom the title of the deceased devolves shall give notice of such devolution to the Executive Officer within six months from the death of the deceased.

(3) The notice to be given under this section shall be in such form as the Executive Officer may direct, and the transferor or other person on whom the title devolves shall, if so required, be bound to produce before the Executive Officer any documents evidencing the transfer or devolution.

(4) Every person who makes a transfer as aforesaid without giving such notice to the Executive Officer shall continue liable for the payment of all taxes assessed on the property transferred until he gives notice or until the transfer has been recorded in the registers of the Cantonment Authority, but nothing in this section shall be held to affect the liability of the transferee for the payment of the said tax.

74. (1) If any building is erected or re-erected within the meaning of section 176, the owner shall give notice thereof to the Executive Officer within thirty days from the date of its completion or occupation, whichever is earlier.

*Notice of erection of building.*

(2) Any person failing to give the notice required by sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees or ten times the amount of the tax payable on the said building, as erected or re-erected, as the case may be, in respect of a period of three months, whichever is greater.

#### *Remission and Refund.*

75. If any building is wholly or partly demolished or destroyed or otherwise deprived of value, the Cantonment Authority may, on the application of the owner, remit or refund such portion of the tax payable thereon as it thinks fit.

*Demolition, destruction, etc., of building.*

76. In a case where other than a bill enclosurement, when any building or land has remained vacant and unproductive of rent for ninety or more consecutive days during any year, the Cantonment Authority shall remit or refund, as the case may be, such portion of the tax payable thereon in respect of that year as may be proportionate to the number of days during which the said building or land has remained vacant and unproductive of rent.

*Remission of tax.*

77. For the purpose of obtaining a partial remission or refund of tax, the owner of a building comprised of separate tenements may request the Cantonment Authority, at the time of the assessment of the building, to enter in the assessment list, in addition to the annual value of the whole building, a note recording in detail the annual value of each separate tenement. When any tenement, the annual value of which has been thus separately recorded, has remained vacant and unproductive of rent for ninety or more consecutive days during any year, such portion of the tax payable in respect of that year on the whole building shall be remitted or refunded as would have been remitted or refunded if the tenement had been separately assessed.

*Power to require entry in assessment list of value of building.*

Provided that no such remission shall be made unless notice in writing of the circumstances in which it is claimed has been given to the Cantonment Authority, and

no remission or refund shall take effect in respect of any period commencing more than fifteen days before the delivery of such notice.

Where building, etc., are let to tenant who is in actual occupation or not.

78. (1) For the purposes of sections 76 and 77 no building, tenement or land shall be deemed vacant if maintained as a pleasure resort or town or country house, or be deemed unproductive of rent if let to a tenant who has a continuing right of occupation thereof, whether he is in actual occupation or not.

(2) The burden of proving all facts entitling any person to claim relief under section 76, or section 76, or section 77, shall be upon him.

Where notice is given of re-occupation of vacant building or house.

79. (1) The owner of any building, tenement or land in respect of which a remission or refund of tax has been given under section 76 or section 77 shall give notice of the re-occupation of such building or land within fifteen days of such re-occupation.

(2) Any owner failing to give the notice required by subsection (1) shall be punishable with a fine which shall not be less than twice the amount of the tax payable on such building, tenement or land in respect of the period during which it has been re-occupied and which may extend to fifty rupees, or to ten times the amount of the said tax, whichever sum is greater.

#### Charge on Immovable property.

Where building, etc., are let to tenant who is in actual occupation or not.

80. A tax assessed on the annual value of any building or land shall, subject to the prior payment of the land-revenue, if any, due to the Government thereon, be a first charge upon the building or land.

#### Order, Terminal Tax and Toll.

Inspection of imported goods, etc.

81. Every person bringing or receiving any goods, vehicles or animals within the limits of any settlement in which octroi or terminal tax or toll is leviable, shall, when so required by an officer duly authorised by the Port-trust Authority in this behalf, so far as may be necessary for ascertaining the amount of tax chargeable—

(a) permit that officer to inspect, examine or weigh such goods, vehicles or animals; and

(b) communicate to that officer any information, and exhibit to him any bill, invoice or document of a like nature, which such person may possess relating to such goods, vehicles or animals.



82. (1) Any person who takes or attempts to take possession of any goods, vehicles or animals on account of which octroi, terminal tax or toll is leviable and thereby evades, or attempts to evade, the payment of such octroi, terminal tax or toll, and any person who abets any such evasion or attempt at evasion, shall be punishable with fine which may extend either to ten times the value of such octroi, terminal tax or toll, or to fifty rupees, whichever is greater, and which shall not be less than twice the value of such octroi, terminal tax or toll, as the case may be.

(2) In case of non-payment of any octroi or terminal tax or toll on demand, the officer empowered to collect the same may seize any goods, vehicles or animals on which the octroi, terminal tax or toll is chargeable or any part or number thereof which is of sufficient value to satisfy the demand.

(3) The Customhouse Authority, after the lapse of five days from the seizure, and after the issue of a notice in writing to the person in whose possession the goods, vehicles or animals were at the time of seizure, fixing the time and place of sale, may cause the property so seized, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be sold by auction to satisfy the demand and any expenses occasioned by the seizure, custody and sale thereof, unless the demand and expenses are in the meantime paid.

Provided that the Executive Officer may, in any case, order that any article of a perishable nature which cannot be kept for five days without serious risk of damage, or which cannot be kept save at a cost which, together with the amount of octroi, terminal tax or toll is likely to exceed its value, shall be sold after the lapse of such shorter time as he may, having regard to the nature of the article, think proper.

(4) If at any time before the sale has begun, the person whose property has been seized tenders to the Executive Officer the amount of all expenses incurred and of the octroi, terminal tax or toll, the Executive Officer shall release the property seized.

(5) The surplus, if any, of the sale-proceeds shall be credited to the Customhouse fund, and shall, on application made to, the Customhouse Authority within one year after the sale, be paid to the person in whose possession the

property was at the time of seizure, and, if no such application is made, shall be the property of the Customhouse Authority.

**83.** It shall be lawful for the Customhouse Authority, with the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding the District, to lease the collection of any octroi, terminal tax or toll for any period not exceeding one year; and the lessee and all persons employed by him in the management and collection of the octroi, terminal tax or toll shall, in respect thereof,—

(a) be bound by any orders made by the Customhouse Authority for their guidance;

(b) have such powers exercisable by officers or servants of the Customhouse Authority under this Act as the Customhouse Authority may confer upon them; and

(c) be entitled to the same remedies and be subject to the same responsibilities as if they were employed by the Customhouse Authority for the management and collection of the octroi, terminal tax or toll, as the case may be.

Provided that no article distrained may be sold except under the orders of the Customhouse Authority.

#### *Appeals.*

**84.** (1) An appeal against the assessment or levy of, or against the refusal to refund, any tax under this Act shall lie to the District Magistrate or to such other officer as may be empowered by the Local Government in this behalf:

Provided that, where there is a board and the person to whom the appeal would ordinarily lie is, or was when the tax was imposed, a member of the Board, the appeal shall lie to the Commissioner of the Division, or, in a province where there are no Commissioners, to the District Judge.

(2) If, on the hearing of an appeal under this section, any question as to the liability to, or the principle of assessment of, a tax arises on which the officer hearing the appeal entertains reasonable doubt, he may, either of his own motion or on the application of the appellant, draw up a statement of the facts of the case and the point on which doubt is entertained, and refer the statement with his own opinion on the point for the decision of the High Court.

(8) On a reference being made under sub section (4), the subsequent proceedings in the case shall be, as nearly as may be, in conformity with the rules relating to references to the High Court contained in Order XLVI of the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

85. In every appeal the costs shall be in the discretion of the officer hearing the appeal.

86. If the Contonment Authority fails to pay any costs awarded to an appellant within ten days after the date of the order for payment thereof the officer awarding the costs may order the person having the custody of the balance of the contonment fund to pay the amount.

87. No appeal shall be heard or determined under this Chapter unless—

(a) the appeal is in the case of a tax assessed on the assessed value of buildings or lands or both, brought within thirty days next after the date of the authentication of the assessment list under section 29 (exclusive of the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the relevant entries therein), or, as the case may be, within thirty days of the date on which an amendment is finally made under section 71, and, in the case of any other tax, within thirty days next after the date of the receipt of the notice of assessment or of alteration of assessment or, if no notice has been given, within thirty days next after the date of the presentation of the first bill in respect thereof;

Provided that an appeal may be admitted after the expiration of the period prescribed thereby by this section if the appellant satisfies the Court before whom the appeal is preferred that he had sufficient cause for not preferring it within that period;

(b) the amount, if any, in dispute in the appeal has been deposited by the appellant in the office of the Contonment Authority.

88. The order of an appellate authority confirming, setting aside or modifying an order in respect of any valuation or assessment or liability to assessment or taxation shall be final.

Provided that it shall be lawful for the appellate authority, upon application or on its own motion, to review any order passed by it in appeal if application in this behalf is made within three months from the date of the original order.

*Payment and Recovery of Taxes.*

Time and  
manner of  
payment of  
taxes.

89. Save as otherwise expressly provided under this Act, any tax imposed under the provisions of this Act shall be payable on each date and in such instalments, if any, as the Customs Authority may, by public notice, direct.

Presentation  
of bill.

90. (1) When any tax has become due, the Executive Officer shall cause to be presented to the person liable for the payment thereof a bill for the amount due.

(2) Every such bill shall specify the particulars of the tax and the period for which the charge is made.

Notice of  
demand.

91. (1) If the amount of the tax for which any bill has been presented is not paid to the Customs Authority within thirty days from the presentation thereof, the Executive Officer may cause to be served upon the person liable for the payment of the same a notice of demand in the form set forth in Schedule I.

(2) For every notice of demand which the Executive Officer causes to be served on any person under this section, a fee of such amount, not exceeding one rupee, as shall in each case be fixed by the Executive Officer, shall be payable by the said person and shall be included in the costs of recovery.

Recovery of  
tax.

92. (1) If the person liable for the payment of any tax does not, within thirty days from the service of the notice of demand, pay the amount due, or show sufficient cause for non-payment of the same to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer, such tax, with all costs of recovery, may be recovered under a warrant, issued in the form set forth in Schedule II, by distress and sale of the movable property of the defaulter:

Provided that the Executive Officer shall not recover any sum the liability for which has been remitted on appeal under this Chapter.

(2) Every warrant issued under this section shall be signed by the Executive Officer.

Distress.

93. (1) It shall be lawful for any servant of the Customs Authority to whom a warrant issued under section 92 is addressed to distress, wherever it may be found, any taxable property of the person therein named

as defaulter, subject to the following conditions, exceptions and exemptions, namely:—

(a) the following property shall not be distrained:—

- (i) the necessary wearing apparel and bedding of the defaulter, his wife and children;
- (ii) tools of artisans;
- (iii) books of account; or
- (iv) when the defaulter is an agriculturist his implements of husbandry, seed grain, and such cattle as may be necessary to enable the defaulter to earn his livelihood;

(b) the distress shall not be excessive, that is to say, the property distrained shall be as nearly as possible equal in value to the amount recoverable under the warrant, and if any property has been distrained which, in the opinion of the Executive Officer, should not have been distrained, it shall forthwith be released.

(2) The person charged with the execution of a warrant of distress shall forthwith make an inventory of the property which he seizes under such warrant, and shall, at the same time, give a written notice in the form set forth in Schedule III to the person in possession thereof at the time of seizure that the said property will be sold as therein mentioned.

94. (1) When the property seized is subject to speedy <sup>disposal of</sup> and natural decay, or when the expense of keeping it in <sup>distrained</sup> custody is, when added to the amount to be recovered, likely to exceed its value, the Executive Officer shall give notice to the person in whose possession the property was at the time of seizure that it will be sold at once, and shall sell it accordingly by public auction unless the amount mentioned in the warrant is forthwith paid.

(2) If the warrant is not in the meantime suspended by the Executive Officer, or discharged, the property seized shall, after the expiry of the period named in the notice served under sub-section (1) of section 93, be sold by public auction by order of the Executive Officer.

(3) The surplus of the sale-proceeds, if any, shall forthwith be credited to the customer's fund, and notice of such credit shall be given at the same time to the person from whose possession the property was taken, and, if the same is claimed by written application to the Custodian Authority within one year from the date of the

notice, a refund thereof shall be made to such person. Any surplus not claimed within one year as aforesaid shall be the property of the Contonment Authority.

(4) For every distraint made under this Chapter a fee of such amount, not exceeding one rupee, as shall in each case be fixed by the Executive Officer shall be charged, and the said fee shall be included in the costs of recovery.

Executive  
Officer may  
order a person  
about to leave  
distrainted.

95. (1) If the Executive Officer has reason to believe that any person from whom any sum is due on account of any tax is about to remove from the contonment, he may direct the immediate payment by such person of the sum so due or about to become due, and cause a bill for the same to be served on such person.

(2) If, on the service of such bill, such person does not forthwith pay the sum so due or about to become due, the amount shall be leviable by distress and sale in the manner hereinafter provided in this Chapter, except that it shall not be necessary to serve upon the defaulter any notice of demand, and the warrant for distress and sale may be issued and executed without any delay.

Power to im-  
pound and for  
recovery.

96. Instead of proceeding against a defaulter by distress and sale as hereinafter provided in this Chapter, or after a defaulter has been so proceeded against unsuccessfully or with only partial success, any sum due or the balance of any such due, as the case may be, from such defaulter on account of a tax may be recovered from him by a suit in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

*Special Provisions relating to Taxation.*

Power to pro-  
ceed in ac-  
cording to  
provisions.

97. Every Contonment Authority shall be deemed to be a Municipal Committee for the purposes of the Municipal Taxation Act, 1881.

Power to  
make special  
provisions for  
contonment  
in certain  
cases.

98. A Contonment Authority may make special provisions for the closing of any factory, hotel, club or group of buildings or lands used for any one purpose and under one management, and may fix a special rate and the dates and other conditions for periodical payment thereof, which shall be determined by a written agreement with the person liable for the payment of the contonment or scavenging tax in respect of such factory, hotel, club or group of buildings or lands:

Provided that, in fixing the amount, proper regard shall be had to the probable cost to the Contonment Authority of the services to be rendered.

99. (1) When, in pursuance of section 98, a Cantonment Authority has fixed a special rate for the cleansing of any factory, hotel, club or group of buildings or lands, such premises shall be exempted from the payment of any cesser-duty or scavenging tax imposed in the cantonment.

(2) The following buildings and lands shall be exempt from any tax on property, namely:—

- (a) places set apart for public worship and either actually so used or used for no other purpose;
- (b) buildings used for educational purposes and public libraries, play-grounds and dispensaries which are open to the public and from which no income is derived;
- (c) hospitals and dispensaries maintained wholly by charitable contributions;
- (d) housing and burial grounds, not being the property of Government or a Cantonment Authority, which are controlled under the provisions of this Act;
- (e) buildings or lands vested in a Cantonment Authority; and
- (f) any buildings or lands, used or acquired for the public service or for any public purpose, which are the property of, or in the occupation of, the Government.

100. A Cantonment Authority may exempt, for a period not exceeding one year at a time from the payment of any tax or any portion of a tax imposed under this Act, any person who is, in its opinion, by reason of poverty unable to pay the same.

101. (1) A Cantonment Authority may, with the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding the District, allow any person to compound for any tax.

(2) Every sum due by reason of the composition of a tax under sub-section (1) shall be recoverable as if it were a tax.

102. A Cantonment Authority may write off any sum due on account of any tax or of the costs of recovering any tax if such sum is, in its opinion, irrecoverable.

103. (1) The Executive Officer may, by written notice, call upon any inhabitant of the cantonment to furnish such

Exemption in the case of buildings.

Exemption in the case of persons.

Notice to furnish such

information as may be necessary for the purpose of ascertaining—

(a) whether such inhabitant is liable to pay any tax imposed under this Act;

(b) at what amount he should be assessed; or

(c) the actual value of the building or land which he occupies and the name and address of the owner or lessee thereof.

(2) If any person, when called upon under subsection (1) to furnish information, neglects to furnish it or furnishes information which is not true to the best of his knowledge or belief, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

104. No assessment and no charge or demand on account of any tax or fee shall be impeached or affected by reason only of any mistake in the name of any person liable to pay such tax or fee, or in the description of any property or thing, or any mistake in the amount of the assessment, charge or demand, if the directions contained in this Act and the rules and by-laws made thereunder have in substance and effect been complied with; but any person who sustains any special damage by reason of any such mistake shall be entitled to recover compensation for the same by suit in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

105. No distress levied under this Chapter shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any person making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account only of any defect of form in the notice of demand, warrant of distress or other proceeding relating thereto; nor shall any such person be deemed a trespasser or liable on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him; but any person who sustains any special damage by reason of any such irregularity shall be entitled to recover compensation for the same by suit in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

## CHAPTER VI.

### CANTONMENT FUND AND TREASURY.

#### Cantonment Fund.

106. There shall be formed for every cantonment a cantonment fund, and there shall be placed to the credit thereof the following sums, namely:—

(a) the balance, if any, of the cantonment fund formed for the cantonment under the Cantonments Act, 1910; *or* *and* *or*



- (3) all sums received by or on behalf of the Containment Authority, and
- V of 1901. (c) subject to any deductions made under section 545 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or under any other law for the time being in force, or under any order of the Local Government, all fines recovered from persons convicted of offences committed within the containment—
- (d) under this Act or any rule or by-law made thereunder, or
- V of 1901. (e) under section 34 of the Police Act, 1911, or under any corresponding enactment for the time being in force, or
- XIV of 1919. (f) under Chapter XIII or Chapter XIV of the Indian Penal Code, or
- XX of 1919. (g) under section 156 of the Army Act, or
- XX of 1919. (h) under the provisions of any enactment where- in or whereunder provision is made for a fine being credited to the containment fund, or
- (i) under any other enactment for the time being in force in respect of which the Governor-General in Council may, by general or special order, direct that fines realized thereunder shall be credited to the containment fund.
107. (1) Where in or near a containment there is a treasury or Government treasury or sub-treasury, or a branch of the Imperial Bank of India, the containment fund shall be kept in such treasury, sub-treasury or bank, as the case may be.
- (2) Where there is no such treasury, sub-treasury or bank, the containment fund may be deposited with any bank to which the Government treasury business has been entrusted, and, in the absence of such a bank, with any banker or person acting as a banker who has given such security for the safe custody of the fund and the payment or demand of the funds so deposited as the Local Government may in each case direct.
- (3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), a Containment Authority may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, place in fixed deposit with the Imperial Bank of India any surplus funds in its hands which may not be required for immediate use, or may invest the same in securities of the Government of India or a Local Government or in such other securities as the Local Government may approve in

this behalf, and may vary such investments for others of a like nature, and may dispose of such securities as may be necessary.

(4) The income resulting from any fixed deposit or from any such security as is referred to in sub-section (3) or from the proceeds of the sale of any such security shall be credited to the maintenance fund.

#### *Property.*

#### *Property.*

108. Subject to any special reservation made by the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government, all property of the nature hereinafter in this section specified which has been acquired or provided or is maintained by a Cantonment Authority shall vest in and belong to that Cantonment Authority, and shall be under its direction, management and control, that is to say,—

(a) all markets, slaughter-houses, manure and night-soil depots, and buildings of every description;

(b) all water-works for the supply, storage or distribution of water for public purposes, and all bridges, buildings, engines, materials, and things connected therewith or appertaining thereto;

(c) all sewers, drains, culverts and water-courses, and all works, materials and things appertaining thereto;

(d) all dust, dirt, dung, ashes, refuse, animal matter, filth and rubbish of every kind, and dead bodies of animals collected by the Cantonment Authority from the streets, houses, privies, streets, compounds or elsewhere, or deposited in places appointed by the Cantonment Authority for such purpose;

(e) all ferps and leech-pools and apparatus connected therewith or appertaining thereto;

(f) all land or other property transferred to the Cantonment Authority by His Majesty, or by gift, purchase or otherwise for local public purposes; and

(g) all streets and the pavements, drains and other materials thereof, and also all trees, erections, materials, implements, and things existing on or appertaining to streets.

Application  
of section  
to land  
and property.

109. The Cantonment land and all property vested in a Cantonment Authority shall be applied for the purposes, whether express or implied, for which, by or under this Act or any other law for the time being in force, powers are conferred or duties or obligations are imposed upon the Cantonment Authority;

Provided that the Cantonment Authority shall not incur any expenditure for acquiring or renting land beyond the limits of the cantonment or for constructing any work beyond such limits except—

(a) with the sanction of the Local Government, and

(b) on such terms and conditions as the Local Government may impose;

Provided, further, that priority shall be given in the order hereinafter set forth to the following liabilities and obligations of a Cantonment Authority, that is to say,—

(a) to the liabilities and obligations arising from a trust legally imposed upon or accepted by the Cantonment Authority;

(b) to the repayment of, and the payment of interest on, any loan incurred under the provisions of the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914;

(c) to the payment of establishment charges,

(d) to the payment of such expenses on account of proper lunatics sent from the cantonment to public lunatic asylums and mental hospitals as the Local Government directs the Cantonment Authority to pay; and

(e) to the payment of any sum the payment of which is expressly required by the provisions of this Act or any rule or by-law made thereunder.

110. When there is any hindrance to the permanent or temporary acquisition upon payment of any land required by a Cantonment Authority for the purposes of this Act, the Local Government may, at the request of the Cantonment Authority, proceed to acquire it under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1904, and, on payment by the Cantonment Authority of the compensation awarded under that Act and of the charges incurred by the Government in connection with the proceedings, the land shall vest in the Cantonment Authority.

1 of 1904.

111. The Governor-General in Council may make rules consistent with this Act to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the conditions on which property may be acquired by Cantonment Authorities or on which property vested in a Cantonment Authority may be transferred, by sale, mortgage, lease, exchange or otherwise; and

acquisition of immovable property.

Power to make rules regarding acquisition of land and property.

(8) any other matter relating to the custonment fund or custonment property in respect of which no provision or insufficient provision is made by or under this Act, and provision is, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, necessary.

# CHAPTER VII.

## CONTRACTS.

**112.** Subject to the provisions of this Chapter, every Custonment Authority shall be competent to enter into and perform any contract necessary for the purposes of this Act.

**113 (1)** Every contract—  
(a) for which budget provision does not exist, or  
(b) which involves a value or amount exceeding one hundred rases, shall require the sanction of the Custonment Authority.

(2) Every contract other than a contract such as is referred to in sub-section (1) shall be sanctioned by the Custonment Authority or by the Executive Officer on behalf of the Custonment Authority.

**114 (1)** Every contract made by or on behalf of a Custonment Authority, the value or amount of which exceeds fifty rases, shall be in writing, and every such contract shall, where there is a Board, be signed by two members, of whom the President or the Vice-President shall be one, and be countersigned by the Executive Officer and be sealed with the common seal of the Board, or, where there is no Board, be signed by the Commanding Officer of the custonment and be sealed with the official seal of the Custonment Authority:

Provided that, where there is a Board, the Executive Officer may in a case of urgency, with the previous sanction of the President of the Board, execute on behalf of the Board any contract the value or amount of which does not exceed two hundred rases.

(2) Where an Executive Officer executes a contract on behalf of a Board under sub-section (1), he shall submit a report of his action and of the reasons therefor to the Board at its next meeting.

**115.** If any contract is executed by or on behalf of a Custonment Authority otherwise than in conformity with the provisions of this Chapter, it shall not be binding on the Custonment Authority.

Contracts  
improperly  
executed not  
to be binding  
on a Custonment  
Authority.

# CHAPTER VIII.

## DUTY AND DISCRETIONARY FUNCTIONS OF CANTONMENT AUTHORITY.

116. It shall be the duty of every Cantonment <sup>Duty of</sup> Authority, so far as the funds at its disposal permit, to <sup>Cantonment</sup> make reasonable provision within the Cantonment for—

- (a) lighting streets and other public places;
- (b) watering streets and other public places;
- (c) cleaning streets, public places and drains, abating nuisances and removing noxious vegetation;
- (d) regulating offensive, dangerous or obnoxious trades, callings and professions;
- (e) removing, on the ground of public safety, health or convenience, undesirable obstructions and projections in streets and other public places;
- (f) securing or removing dangerous buildings and places;
- (g) acquiring, transferring, changing and regulating places for the disposal of the dead;
- (h) constructing, altering and maintaining streets, culverts, markets, slaughter-houses, latrines, privies, urinals, drains, drainage works and sewerage works;
- (i) planting and maintaining trees on road-sides and other public places;
- (j) providing or arranging for a sufficient supply of pure and wholesome water, where such supply does not exist, guarding from pollution water used for human consumption, and preventing polluted water from being so used;
- (k) registering births and deaths;
- (l) establishing and maintaining a system of public vaccination;
- (m) establishing and maintaining or supporting, public hospitals and dispensaries, and providing public medical relief;
- (n) establishing and maintaining primary schools;
- (o) rendering assistance in extinguishing fires, and protecting life and property when fires occur;
- (p) maintaining and developing the value of property vested in, or entrusted to the management of, the Cantonment Authority; and

(g) fulfilling any other obligation imposed upon it by or under this Act or any other law for the time being in force.

*Discretion  
may be exercised  
at Council  
meeting discretion-  
ally.*

117. A Contaminant Authority may, within the contamination, make provision for—

(a) laying out in areas, whether previously built upon or not, new streets, and acquiring land for that purpose and for the construction of buildings, and compounds of buildings, to abut on such streets;

(b) constructing, establishing or maintaining public parks, gardens, offices, dairies, bathing or washing places, drinking fountains, tanks, wells and other works of public utility;

(c) reclaiming unhealthy localities;

(d) furthering educational objects by measures other than the establishment and maintenance of primary schools;

(e) taking a census and granting rewards for information which may tend to secure the correct registration of vital statistics;

(f) making a survey;

(g) giving relief on the occurrence of local epidemics by the establishment or maintenance of relief works or otherwise;

(h) securing or assisting to secure suitable places for the carrying on of any offensive, dangerous or obnoxious trade, calling or occupation;

(i) establishing and maintaining a bin or other place for the disposal of sewage;

(j) constructing, rehabilitating or guaranteeing tramways or other means of locomotion, and electric lighting or electric power works;

(k) adopting any measure, other than a measure specified in section 116 or in the foregoing provisions of this section, likely to promote the safety, health or convenience of the inhabitants of the contamination; or

(l) the doing of anything in which expenditure is declared by the Local Government, or by the Contaminant Authority, with the sanction of the Local Government, to be an appropriate charge on the contamination fund.

## CHAPTER IX.

## PUBLIC SAFETY AND SUPPRESSION OF NUISANCES.

*General Nuisances.*

## 118. (1) Whoever—

(a) in any street or other public place within a <sup>Locality for</sup> ~~Locality for~~ <sup>standing</sup> ~~standing~~ <sup>assembly</sup> ~~assembly~~,—

- (i) is drunk and disorderly or drunk and incapable of taking care of himself; or
- (ii) uses any threatening, abusive or insulting words, or behaves in a threatening or insulting manner, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, or whereby a breach of the peace is likely to be occasioned; or
- (iii) exposes himself, or wilfully or indecently exposes his person; or
- (iv) litters, or begs importunately, for alms; or
- (v) exposes or exhibits, with the object of exciting charity, any deformity or disease or any offensive sore or wound; or
- (vi) carries meat exposed to public view; or
- (vii) is found gaming; or
- (viii) pockets animals, or collects such; or
- (ix) being engaged in the removal of night-soil or other offensive matter or rubbish, wilfully or negligently permits any portion thereof to spill or fall, or neglects to sweep away or otherwise effectually to remove any portion thereof which any spill or fall in such street or place; or
- (x) without proper authority affixes upon any building, monument, post, wall, fence, tree or other thing, any bill, notice or other document; or
- (xi) without proper authority defaces or writes upon or otherwise marks any building, monument, post, wall, fence, tree or other thing; or
- (xii) without proper authority removes, destroys, defaces or otherwise obstructs any notice or other document put up or exhibited under this Act; or
- (xiii) without proper authority disposes, damages, or makes any alteration in, or otherwise interferes with, the pavement, gutter, storm-water-drain, flags or other materials of any

such street, or any lamp, bracket, direction-post, hydrant or water-pipe maintained by the Contonment Authority in any such street or public place, or extinguishes a public light; or

- (xiv) carries any corpse not decently covered or without taking due precautions to prevent risk of infection or injury to the public health or annoyance to passers by or to persons dwelling in the neighbourhood; or

- (xv) carries night-soil or other offensive matter or rubbish at any hour prohibited by the Contonment Authority by public notice, or in any pattern of cart or receptacle which has not been approved for the purpose by the Contonment Authority, or fails to close such cart or receptacle when in use; or

(xvi) carries night-soil or other offensive matter or rubbish along any route in contravention of any prohibition made in this behalf by the Contonment Authority by public notice; or

(xvii) deposits, or causes or permits to be deposited, earth or materials of any description, or any offensive matter or rubbish, in any place not intended for the purpose in any street or other public place or waste or unoccupied land under the management of the Contonment Authority; or

(xviii) having charge of a corpse fails to bury, burn or otherwise lawfully dispose of the same within twenty-four hours after death; or

(xix) makes any grave or buries or burns any corpse in any place not set apart for such purpose; or

(xx) keeps or uses, or knowingly permits to be kept or used, any place as a common gaming house, or as a place for conducting the business of any common gaming house; or

(xxi) at any time or place at which the same has been prohibited by the Contonment Authority by public or special notice, beats a drum or tam-tam, or blows a horn or trumpet, or beats any instrument, or sounds any brass or other instrument, or plays any music; or

(xxii) disturbs the public peace or order by singing, screaming or shouting; or



(c) let loose any animal so as to cause, or negligently allows any animal to cause, injury, danger, alarm or annoyance to any person; or

(d) being the keeper of any building or land in or upon which an animal dies, neglects within three hours of the death of the animal, or, if the death occurs at night, within three hours after sunrise, either—

(i) to report the occurrence to the Executive Officer or to an officer, if any, appointed by him in this behalf with a view to securing the removal and disposal of the carcass by the public conservancy establishment; or

(ii) to remove and dispose of the carcass in accordance with any general directions given by the Cantonment Authority by public notice or any special directions given by the Executive Officer on receipt of such report as aforesaid; or

(e) save with the written permission of the Cantonment Authority and in such manner as it may authorize, stores or uses night-soil, manure, rubbish or any other substance emitting an offensive smell; or

(f) uses or permits to be used as a latrine any place not intended for that purpose; shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(2) Whoever does not take reasonable means to prevent any child under the age of twelve years being in his charge from casing himself in any street or other public place within the cantonment shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty-five rupees.

(3) The owner or keeper of any animal found picketed or straying without a keeper in a street or other public place in a cantonment shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

(4) Any animal found picketed as aforesaid may be removed by any officer or servant of the Cantonment Authority or by any police officer to a pound as if the animal had been found straying.

#### *Dogs.*

119. (1) A Cantonment Authority may make by-rules <sup>for the purpose of</sup> to provide for the registration of all dogs kept within the <sup>and control of</sup> cantonment.

(2) Such by-laws shall—

(a) require the registration, by the Officer Commanding each military unit, of all dogs kept in the lines occupied by that unit;

(b) require that every registered dog shall wear a collar to which shall be attached a metal token to be issued by the registration authority, and fix the fee payable for the issue thereof;

(c) require that any dog which has not been registered or which is not wearing such token shall, if found in any public place, be detained at a place set apart for the purpose; and

(d) fix the fee which shall be charged for such detention and provide that any such dog shall be liable to be destroyed or otherwise disposed of unless it is claimed and the fee in respect thereof is paid within one week; and may provide for such other matters as the Customment Authority thinks fit.

(3) A Customment Authority may—

(a) cause to be destroyed, or to be confined for such period as that Authority may direct, any dog or other animal which is, or is reasonably suspected to be, suffering from rabies, or which has been bitten by any dog or other animal suffering or suspected to be suffering from rabies;

(b) by public notice direct that, after such date as may be specified in the notice, dogs which are without collars or without marks distinguishing them as private property and are found straying on the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of their owners, if any, may be destroyed, and cause them to be destroyed accordingly.

(4) No damages shall be payable in respect of any dog or other animal destroyed or otherwise disposed of under this section.

(5) Whoever, being the owner or person in charge of any dog, neglects to restrain it so that it shall not be at large in any street without being muzzled and without being secured by a chain lead in any case in which—

(a) he knows that the dog is likely to annoy or intimidate any person, or

(b) the Customment Authority has, by public notice during the prevalence of rabies, directed that dogs shall not be at large without muzzles and chain leads, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred reags.

(d) Whoever in a custonment—

(a) allows any ferocious dog which belongs to him or is in his charge to be at large without being muzzled, or

(b) sets on or urges any dog or other animal to attack, worry or intimidate any person, or

(c) knowing or having reason to believe that any dog or animal belonging to him or in his charge has been bitten by an animal suffering or reasonably suspected to be suffering from rabies, neglects to give immediate information of the fact to the Executive Officer or gives information which is false,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

*Traffic.*

120. Whoever in driving, leading or propelling a vehicle along a street fails, except in a case of actual necessity,—

(a) to keep to the left when passing a vehicle coming from the opposite direction, or

(b) to keep to the right when passing a vehicle going in the same direction as himself,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

*Prevention of Fire, etc.*

121. (1) A Custonment Authority may, by public notice, direct that within such limits in the custonment as may be specified in the notice, the roofs and external walls of houses or other buildings shall not, without the permission in writing of the Custonment Authority, be made or renewed of grass, mats, leaves or other inflammable materials, and may, by notice in writing, require any person who has disobeyed any such direction as aforesaid to remove or alter the roofs or walls so made or renewed.

(2) A Custonment Authority may, by notice in writing require the owner of any building in the custonment which has an external roof or wall made of any such material as aforesaid to remove such roof or wall within such time as may be specified in the notice, notwithstanding that a public notice under sub section (1) has not been issued or that such roof or wall was made with the consent of the Custonment Authority or before the issue of such public notice.

Provided that, in the case of any such roof or wall in existence before the issue of such a public notice or made with the consent of the Cantonment Authority, that authority shall make compensation, not exceeding the original cost of constructing the roof or wall, for any damage caused by its removal.

Stacking or  
collecting  
flammable  
materials.

122. A Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, prohibit in any case where such prohibition appears to it to be necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property, the stacking or collecting of wood, dry grass, straw or other inflammable materials, or the placing of mats or thatched huts or the lighting of fires in any place in the cantonment, or within any limits therein, which may be specified in the notice.

Care of naked  
lights.

123. No person shall set a naked light on or near any building in any street or other public place in a cantonment in such manner as to cause danger of fire:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit the use, subject to the permission in writing of the Cantonment Authority, of lights for purposes of illumination on the occasion of a festival or public or private entertainment.

Exhibition of  
cinematograph  
pictures and  
other dramatic  
performances.

124. (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in the Cinematograph Act, 1913, no exhibition of pictures or other optical effects by means of a cinematograph or other like apparatus for the purpose of which inflammable films are used, and no public dramatic performance or pantomime, shall be given in any cantonment elsewhere than in premises for which a licence has been granted by the Cantonment Authority under this section.

(2) If the owner of a cinematograph or other apparatus uses the apparatus or allows it to be used, or if any person takes any part in any public dramatic performance or pantomime, in contravention of the provisions of this section, or if the occupier of any premises allows them to be used in contravention of the provisions of this section or of any condition of any licence granted under this section, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to fifty rupees for each day after the first during which the offence continues.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit the giving of any exhibition or any dramatic performance

or pantomime in any theatre or institute which is the property of Government, where the exhibition, performance or pantomime is held with the permission and under the control of the Military authorities.

125. Whoever in a cantonment discharges any fire-  
arm or lots of fireworks or fire-balloons, or engages in any  
game in such manner as to cause or to be likely to cause  
danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the  
neighbourhood or risk of injury to property shall be liable  
to fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

126. Where in a cantonment any building, or wall, or  
any thing affixed thereto, or any well, tank, reservoir, pool,  
depression, or excavation, or any bank or tree, is, in the  
opinion of the Cantonment Authority, for want of sufficient  
repairs, protection or enclosure, dangerous to persons  
passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood,  
the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing,  
require the owner thereof to repair, protect or enclose the  
same in such manner as it thinks necessary; and, if the  
danger is, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority,  
imminent, it shall forthwith take such steps as it thinks  
necessary to avert the same.

127. A Cantonment Authority may, by notice in  
writing, require the owner or part owner, or person claim-  
ing to be the owner or part owner, of any building or land  
in the cantonment, or the lessee or the person claiming to  
be the lessee of any such land, which, by reason of dilapidation  
or disputed ownership or other cause, has remained un-  
occupied and has become the resort of idle and disorderly  
persons or of persons who have no lawful means of  
subsistence or cannot give a satisfactory account of  
themselves, or is used for gaming or immoral purposes, or  
otherwise occasions or is likely to occasion a nuisance, to  
secure and enclose the same within such time as may be  
specified in the notice.

#### CHAPTER X.

##### SANITATION AND THE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF DISEASE.

###### *Sanitary Authorities.*

128. The following officers shall, for the purposes of  
sanitation, have control over, and be responsible for  
maintaining in a sanitary condition, three parts of a  
cantonment, respectively, which are specified in the case  
of each, that is to say:—

(a) the Commanding Officer of the cantonment—all buildings and lands which are occupied or used for military purposes ;

(b) the Officer Commanding the air forces in the cantonment—all buildings and lands which are occupied or used for air-force purposes ;

(c) the head of any civil department or railway administration occupying or using any part of the cantonment—all buildings and lands in his charge as head of that department or administration.

General  
duties of  
Health  
Officer.

129. (1) The Health Officer shall exercise a general sanitary supervision over the whole cantonment, and shall submit monthly to the Cantonment Authority a report as to the sanitary condition of the cantonment, together with such recommendations in connection therewith as he thinks fit.

(2) The Assistant Health Officer shall perform such duties in connection with the sanitation of the cantonment as are, subject to the control of the Cantonment Authority, allotted to him by the Health Officer.

#### *Cleanliness and Sanitation.*

Public  
latrines,  
urinals and  
convenience  
establish-  
ments.

130. All public latrines and urinals provided or maintained by a Cantonment Authority shall be so constructed as to provide separate compartments for each sex, and not to be a nuisance, and shall be provided with all necessary conservancy establishments, and shall regularly be cleaned and kept in proper order.

Power of  
Cantonment  
Authority in  
relation to  
public con-  
servancy  
arrangements.

131. (1) On the application or with the consent of the occupier of any building or land, or, where the occupier of any building or land fails to make arrangements to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority for the matters referred to in this section, without such consent, and after giving notice in writing to the occupier, a Cantonment Authority may undertake the house scavenging of any building or land in the cantonment for such period as it thinks fit on such terms as it may prescribe in this behalf.

(2) Where the Cantonment Authority has undertaken the duties referred to in this section, all matter removed in the performance of such duties shall be the property of that Authority.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "house-scavenging" means the removal of filth or rubbish or other offensive matter from a privy, latrine, urinal, drain, compost, or other common receptacle for such matter.

132. (1) Every Contaminant Authority shall provide <sup>Deposits and disposal of</sup> receptacles, depots or places for the temporary deposit or disposal of household rubbish, offensive matter, contents of dead animals and sewage.

(2) The Contaminant Authority may, by public notice, issue directions as to the time at which, the manner in which, and the conditions subject to which, any matter referred to in sub-section (1) may be removed along a street or may be deposited or otherwise disposed of.

(3) All matter deposited in receptacles, depots or places provided or appointed under this section shall be the property of the Contaminant Authority.

133. The Executive Officer of any contaminant may, <sup>Partially or</sup> by notice in writing, <sup>in part for</sup>—

(a) require any person having the control whether as owner, lessee or occupier of any land or building in the contaminant—

(i) to close any receptacle appertaining to the land or building which is, in the opinion of the Executive Officer, a nuisance, or

(ii) to keep in a clean condition, in such manner as may be prescribed by the notice, any receptacle for filth or sewage accumulating on the land or in the building, or

(iii) to prevent the water of any private latrine, urinal, sink or bath-room, or any other offensive matter, from seeping, dripping or flowing, or being put, from the land or building upon any street or other public place, or into any water-course or into any drain not intended for the purpose, or

(iv) to collect and deposit for removal by the conservancy establishment of the Contaminant Authority, within such time and in such receptacle or place, situated at not more than one hundred feet from the nearest boundary of the premises, as may be specified in the notice, any offensive matter or rubbish which such person has allowed to accumulate or remain under, in or on such building or land; or

(b) require any person to desist from making or altering any drain leading into a public drain; or

(c) require any person having the control of a drain in the enclosure to cleanse, partly, repair or alter the same, or otherwise put it in good order, within such time as may be specified in the notice.

Within up of  
well, etc.

134. (7) Where any well, tank, cistern, reservoir, receptacle, or other place in the enclosure where water is stored or accumulated, whether within any private enclosure or not, is in such a condition as to create a nuisance or, in the opinion of the Health Officer, or the Assistant Health Officer, as is likely to be a breeding place for mosquitoes, the Government Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier thereof within such period as may be specified in the notice, to fill up or cover the well, cistern, reservoir or receptacle, or to fill up the tank, or to draw off or remove the water, as the case may be.

(8) The Government Authority may, if it thinks fit, with the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding the District, meet the whole or any portion of the expenses incurred in complying with a regulation under sub-section (7).

Provision of  
latrines, etc.

135. A Government Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or lessee of any building or land in the enclosure to provide, in such manner as may be specified in the notice, any latrine, urinal, cesspool, dustbin or other receptacle for filth, sewage, or rubbish, or any additional latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle as aforesaid, which should, in the opinion, be provided for the building or land.

Not liable to  
sanction, etc.

136. Every person employing, whether on behalf of the Government or otherwise, more than ten workmen or labourers, and every person managing or having control of a market, school, theatre or other place of public resort, in a enclosure shall give notice of the fact to the Government Authority, and shall provide such latrines and urinals, and shall employ such number of sweepers, as the Government Authority thinks fit, and shall cause the latrines and urinals to be kept clean and in proper order:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply in the case of a factory to which the Indian Factories Act, 1911, applies.



137. A Containment Authority may, by notice in Private  
Notice. writing,—

(a) require the owner or other person having the control of any private latrine or urinal in the containment not to put the same to public use; or

(b) where any plan for the construction of private latrines or urinals has been approved by the Containment Authority, and copies thereof may be obtained free of charge on application,—

(i) require any person repairing or constructing any private latrine or urinal not to allow the same to be used until it has been inspected by or under the direction of the Health Officer and approved by him as conforming with such plan; or

(ii) require any person having control of any private latrine or urinal to re-build or alter the same in accordance with such plan; or

(c) require the owner or other person having the control of any such private latrine or urinal which, in the opinion of the Containment Authority, constitutes a nuisance, to remove the latrine or urinal; or

(d) require any person having the control whether as owner, lessee or occupier of any land or building in the containment—

(i) to have any latrines provided for the same shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling in the neighbourhood; or

(ii) to cleanse in such manner as the Containment Authority may specify in the notice any latrine or urinal belonging to the land or building; or

(e) require any person being the owner and having the control of any drain in the containment to provide, within ten days from the service of the notice, such covering as may be specified in the notice.

138. (1) Where it appears to a Containment Authority that any block of buildings in the containment is in an unhealthy condition by reason of the manner in which the buildings are crowded together, or of the narrowness or closeness of the street, or of the want of proper drainage or ventilation, or of the impracticability of cleansing the

Removal of  
unsanitary  
buildings.

buildings or other similar cases, it may cause the block to be inspected by a committee consisting of—

- (a) the Health Officer,
- (b) the Civil Surgeon of the district or, if his services are not available, some other medical officer of the Government,
- (c) the Executive Engineer or a person deputed by the Executive Engineer in this behalf, and
- (d) where there is a board, two non-official members thereof.

(2) The committee shall make a report in writing to the Containment Authority regarding the sanitary condition of the block, and, if it considers that the condition thereof is likely to cause risk of disease to the inhabitants of the building or of the neighbourhood or otherwise to endanger the public health, it shall clearly indicate on a plan verified by the Executive Engineer or the person deputed by him to serve on the committee, the buildings which should in its opinion wholly or in part be removed in order to abate the unhealthy condition of the block.

(3) If, upon receipt of such report, the Containment Authority is of opinion that all or any buildings indicated should be removed, it may, by notice in writing, require the owners thereof to remove them:

Provided that the Containment Authority shall make compensation to the owners for any buildings so removed which may have been erected under proper authority:

Provided, further, that the Containment Authority may, if it considers it equitable in the circumstances so to do, pay to the owners such sum as it thinks fit as compensation for any buildings so removed which have not been erected under proper authority.

(4) For the purposes of this section "buildings" includes enclosure walls and fences appertaining to buildings.

Overcrowding  
of dwelling  
houses.

139. (1) Where it appears to a Containment Authority that any building or part of a building in the environment which is used as a dwelling house is so overcrowded as to endanger the health of the inmates thereof, it may, after such inquiry as it thinks fit, by notice in writing require the owner or occupier of the building or part thereof, or the case may be, within such time not being less than one month as may be specified in the notice, to

shall the overcrowding of the same by reducing the number of lodgers, tenants, or other inmates to such number as may be specified in the notice.

(7) Any person who fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with a requisition made upon him under sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, to an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the failure has continued.

140. (1) Where any building is a tenement is so ill-constructed or dilapidated as to be, in the opinion of the Tenement Authority, in an insanitary state, the Tenement Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, within such time as may be specified in the notice, to execute such repairs or to make such alterations as it thinks necessary for the purpose of removing such defects.

(2) A copy of every notice issued under sub-section (1) shall be conspicuously posted on the building to which it relates.

(3) A notice issued under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to have been complied with if the owner of the building to which it relates has, instead of executing the repairs or making the alterations directed by the notice, removed the building.

141. (1) The Executive Officer may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier of any building or land in the tenement, which appears to him to be in a filthy or insanitary state, within twenty-four hours to cleanse the same or otherwise put it in a proper state, in such manner as may be specified in the notice.

(2) If, within three months from the date of the service of a notice under sub-section (1), any building or land in respect of which the notice was issued is again in a filthy or insanitary state, the owner, lessee or occupier, as the case may be, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

142. If a Tenement Authority is satisfied that any building or part of a building in the tenement which is intended for or used as a dwelling place is unfit for human habitation, it may cause a notice to be posted on some conspicuous part of the building prohibiting the owner or

occupier thereof from using the building or room for human habitation, or allowing it to be so used, until it has been rendered fit for such use to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority.

General of  
the  
vegetation.

143. A Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee, or occupier of any land in the cantonment to clear away and remove any thick or noxious vegetation or undergrowth which appears to it to be injurious to health or offensive to persons residing in the neighbourhood.

Agriculture  
and  
irrigation.

144. Where, in the opinion of a Cantonment Authority, the cultivation in the cantonment of any description of crop or the use therein in any specified manner is likely to be injurious to the health of persons dwelling in the neighbourhood, the Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, prohibit such cultivation, use or irrigation after such date as may be specified in the notice, or may, by a like notice, direct that it shall be carried out subject to such conditions as the Cantonment Authority thinks fit:

Provided that if, when a notice is issued under this section, any land to which it relates has been lawfully prepared for cultivation or any crop is sown therein or is standing thereon, the Cantonment Authority shall, if it directs that the notice is to take effect on a date earlier than that by which the crop would ordinarily be sown or reaped, so the area may be, make compensation to all persons interested in the land or crop for the loss, if any, incurred by them respectively by reason of compliance with the notice.

#### *Burial and Burning Grounds.*

Power is not  
for information  
regarding  
burial  
and burning  
grounds.

145. A Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or person in charge of any burial or burning ground in the cantonment to supply such information as may be specified in the notice concerning the condition, management or pollution of such ground.

Provision  
for use of  
new burial  
or burning  
ground.

146. (1) No place is a cantonment which has not been used as a burial or burning ground before the commencement of this Act shall be so used without the permission in writing of the Cantonment Authority.

(2) Such permission may be granted subject to any conditions which the Cantonment Authority thinks fit

to impose for the purpose of preventing annoyance to, or danger to the health of, persons residing in the neighbourhood.

147. (1) Where a Cantonment Authority, after making or causing to be made local inquiry, is of opinion that any burial or burning ground in the cantonment has become offensive to, or dangerous to the health of, persons living in the neighbourhood, it may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, by notice in writing, require the owner or person in charge of such ground to close the same from such date as may be specified in the notice.

Power to require closure of burial or burning ground.

(2) Where the Local Government sanctions the issue of any notice under sub-section (1), it shall declare the conditions on which the burial or burning ground may be re-opened, and a copy of such declaration shall be annexed to the notice.

(3) Where the Local Government sanctions the issue of any such notice, it shall require a new burial or burning ground to be provided at the expense of the cantonment fund, or, if the community concerned is willing to provide a new burial or burning ground, the Local Government shall require a grant to be made from the cantonment fund towards the cost of the same.

(4) No corpse shall be buried or burnt in any burial or burning ground in respect of which a notice issued under this section is for the time being in force.

148. The provisions of sections 145, 146 and 147 shall not apply in the case of any burial ground which is for the time being managed by or on behalf of the Government.

Exception from operation of sections 145 to 147.

149. A Cantonment Authority may, by public notice, prescribe routes in the cantonment by which alone corpses may be removed to burial or burning grounds.

Power of Authority.

#### *Prevention of Infectious or Contagious Diseases.*

150. Whoever, being in charge of, or in attendance, whether as a medical practitioner or otherwise, upon any person in a cantonment where he knows or has reason to believe to be suffering from a contagious or infectious disease, or being the driver, house or occupier of any building in a cantonment in which he knows that any such person is so suffering, shall, if he fails to give information, or if he gives false information, to the Cantonment

Obligation to give information of infectious or contagious diseases.

Authority respecting the existence of such disease, be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees :

Provided that no person shall be punishable under this section for failure to give information if he had reasonable cause to believe that the information had already been duly given :

Provided, further, that this section shall not apply in the case of venereal disease where the person suffering therefrom is under specific and adequate medical treatment and is, by reason of his habits and conditions of life and residence unlikely to spread the disease.

Special  
provisions  
may be  
made of  
infectious  
or contagious  
diseases.

151. (1) In the event of a quarantine being visited or threatened by an outbreak of any infectious or contagious disease among the inhabitants thereof or of any epidemic disease among any animals therein, the Officer Commanding the District, if he thinks that the provisions of this Act or of any law for the time being in force in the quarantine are insufficient for the purpose, may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government,—

(a) take such special measures, and

(b) by public notice, make such temporary regulations to be observed by the public or by any class or section of the public, as he thinks necessary to prevent the outbreak or the spread of the disease :

Provided that, where in the opinion of the Officer Commanding the District immediate measures are necessary, he may take action without such sanction as aforesaid and, if he does so, shall forthwith report such action to the Local Government.

(2) Whenever concerns a breach of any temporary regulation made under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 168 of the Indian Penal Code.

ICV of 1901.

Power to  
make a notice  
of infectious  
diseases.

152. Where it is certified to the Executive Officer by a medical practitioner that the outbreak or spread of any infectious or contagious disease in the quarantine is, in the opinion of such medical practitioner, attributable to the milk supplied by any dairyman, the Executive Officer may, by notice in writing, require the dairyman, within such time as may be specified in the notice, to furnish him with a full and complete list of the names

and addresses of all his customers within the establishment, or to give him such information as will enable him to locate the persons to whom the dairyman has sold milk.

153. Where it is certified to the Executive Officer by the Health Officer that it is desirable, with a view to prevent the spread of any infectious or contagious disease in the establishment, that the Health Officer should be furnished with a list of the customers of any washerman, the Executive Officer may, by notice in writing, require the washerman, within a time to be specified in the notice, to furnish the Health Officer with a full and complete list of the names and addresses of all owners within the establishment of clothes and other articles which the washerman washes or has washed during the six weeks immediately preceding the date of the notice.

*Notice to require  
return of a  
washerman's  
customers.*

154. Where, after inspection, the Health Officer is of opinion that any infectious or contagious disease is caused or is likely to arise in the establishment from the consumption of the milk supplied from a dairy or from the washing of clothes or other articles in any place, or from any process employed by a washerman, he shall report the matter to the Executive Officer.

*Report after  
inspection of  
factory or  
of washman's  
place of  
business.*

155. Upon receipt of a report submitted by the Health Officer under section 154, the Executive Officer may, by notice in writing,—

*Notice on  
receipt  
submitted by  
Health  
Officer.*

(a) prohibit the supply of milk from the dairy until the notice has been withdrawn; or

(b) prohibit the washerman from washing clothes or other articles in any such place or by any such process as aforesaid until the notice has been withdrawn; or unless he uses such place in such manner, or washes by such process, as the Executive Officer may direct in the notice.

156. The Health Officer may take possession of any milk, clothes or other articles which are or have recently been in the possession of any dairyman on whom a notice has been served under section 152, or of any clothes or other articles which are or have recently been in the possession of any washerman, on whom a notice has been served under section 153, and may subject the same or cause the same to be subjected to such chemical or other process as he may think necessary; and the Establishment Authority shall pay from the establishment fund all the costs of the process and shall also pay to the owner of the milk, clothes or other articles such sum as compensation

*Sequestration  
of milk or  
wash or  
clothes.*

for any loss sustained by such persons as may appear to it to be reasonable.

Conductors  
of public  
conveyances.

**157. Whoever in a conveyance—**

(a) uses a public conveyance while suffering from an infectious or contagious disease, or

(b) uses a public conveyance for the carriage of a person who is suffering from any such disease, or

(c) uses a public conveyance for the carriage of the corpse of a person who has died from any such disease,

shall be bound to take proper precautions against the communication of the disease to other persons using or who may thereafter use the conveyance and to notify such use to the owner, driver or person in charge of the conveyance, and further to report without delay to the Executive Officer the number of the conveyance and the name of the person so notified.

Disinfection  
of public  
conveyances.

**158. (1)** Where any person suffering from, or the corpse of any person who has died from, an infectious or contagious disease has been carried in a public conveyance which ordinarily plies on a route, the driver thereof shall forthwith report the fact to the Executive Officer who shall forthwith cause the conveyance to be disinfected if that has not already been done.

(2) No such conveyance shall be brought again into use until the Executive Officer has granted a certificate stating that it can be used without causing risk of infection.

Penalty for  
failure to  
report.

**159.** Whoever fails to comply to the Executive Officer any report which he is required to make by section 157 or section 158, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

Driver of  
conveyance  
not bound to  
carry person  
suffering  
from dis-  
ease or  
carrying the  
corpse.

**160.** Notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, no owner, driver or person in charge of a public conveyance shall be bound to convey or to allow to be conveyed in such conveyance in or in the vicinity of a station any person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease or the corpse of any person who has died from such disease unless and until such person pays or tenders a sum sufficient to cover any loss and expense which would ordinarily be incurred in disinfecting the conveyance.

Disinfection  
of building or  
other  
structure.

**161.** Where a Sanitation Authority is, upon the advice of the Health Officer, of opinion that the cleansing and disinfection of any building or part of a building is



the encasement or of any articles in any such building or part which are likely to retain infection, or the renewal of the flooring of any such building or part of such building, would tend to prevent or check the spread of any infectious or contagious disease, he may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier to cleanse and disinfect the said building, part or articles, as the case may be, or to renew the said flooring, within such time as may be specified in the notice:

Provided that where, in the opinion of the Containment Authority, the owner or occupier is from poverty or any other cause unable effectually to carry out any such requisition, the Containment Authority may, at the expense of the containment fund, cleanse and disinfect the building, part or articles, or, as the case may be, renew the flooring.

162. (2) Where the destruction of any hut or shed in a Containment is, in the opinion of the Containment Authority, necessary to prevent the spread of any infectious or contagious disease the Containment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner to destroy the hut or shed and the materials thereof within such time as may be specified in the notice.

*Destruction of building, hut or shed.*

(3) Where the President of a Board or, where there is no Board, the Commanding Officer of the containment, is satisfied that the destruction of any hut or shed in the containment is immediately necessary for the purpose of preventing the spread of any infectious or contagious disease, he may order the owner or occupier of the hut or shed to destroy the same forthwith, or may himself cause it to be destroyed after giving not less than two hours' notice to the owner or occupier thereof.

(4) The Containment Authority shall pay compensation to the owner of any hut or shed destroyed under this section.

163. The Containment Authority shall provide free of charge temporary shelter or house accommodation for the members of any family in which an infectious or contagious disease has appeared, who have been compelled to leave their dwelling by reason of any proceedings taken under section 161 or section 162, and who desire such shelter or accommodation as aforesaid to be provided for them.

*Temporary shelter for members of household in building or shed.*

164. (2) Where in a containment any building or part of a building is intended to be let in which any person has, within the six weeks immediately preceding, been suffering

*Disinfection of building when letting to new tenant.*

from an infectious or contagious disease, the person letting the building or part shall before doing so disinfect the same in such manner as the Cantonment Authority may, by public or special notice, direct, together with all articles therein liable to retain infection.

(f) For the purposes of this section, the keeper of an hotel, lodging house or inn shall be deemed to let to any person who is admitted as a guest therein that part of the building in which such person is permitted to reside.

Disposal of  
infected  
articles  
and their  
distribution.

165. No person shall, without previous disinfection of the same, give, lend, sell, transmit or otherwise dispose of to another person any article or thing which he knows or has reason to believe has been exposed to contamination by any infectious or contagious disease and is likely to be used in, or taken into, a cantonment.

Means of  
disinfection.

166. (1) Every Cantonment Authority shall—

(a) provide proper places with necessary attendants and apparatus for the disinfection of conveyances, clothing, bedding or other articles which have been exposed to infection;

(b) cause conveyances, clothing or other articles brought for disinfection to be disinfected either free of charge or on payment of such charges as it may fix.

(2) A Cantonment Authority may notify places at which articles of clothing, bedding, conveyances or other articles which have been exposed to infection shall be washed, and, if it does so, no person shall wash any such thing at any place not so notified without having previously disinfected such thing.

(3) The President of a Board or, where there is no Board, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, may direct the destruction of any clothing, bedding or other article in the cantonment likely to retain infection, and may give such compensation as he thinks fit for any article so destroyed.

Marking or  
labelling of  
food, etc.,  
or washing  
articles by  
infected  
person.

167. Whoever, while suffering from, or in circumstances in which he is likely to spread, any infectious or contagious disease,—

(a) makes, carries or offers for sale in a cantonment or takes any part in the business of making, carrying or offering for sale therein any article of food or drink or any medicine or drug for human consumption, or any article of clothing or bedding for personal use or wear, or

(b) takes any part in the business of the washing or carrying of clothes, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

168. When a confinement is visited or threatened by an outbreak of any infectious or contagious disease, the Confinement Authority may, by public notice, restrict in such manner or prohibit for such period, as may be specified in the notice, the sale or preparation of any article of food or drink for human consumption specified in the notice or the sale of any flesh of any description of animals so specified.

Power to make rules prohibiting sale of food or drink.

169. (1) If a Confinement Authority is of opinion that the water in any well, tank or other place is likely, if used for drinking, to engender, or cause the spread of, any disease, it may,—

Confinement wells, tanks, etc.

(a) by public notice, prohibit the removal or use of such water for drinking;

(b) by notice in writing, require the owner or person having control of such well, tank or place to take such steps as may be directed by the notice to prevent the public from having access to or using such water; or

(c) take such other steps as it may consider expedient to prevent the outbreak or spread of any such disease.

(2) In the event of a confinement or any part of a confinement being visited or threatened by an outbreak of any infectious or contagious disease, the Health Officer or any person authorized by him in this behalf may, without notice and at any time, inspect and disinfect any well, tank or other place from which water is, or is likely to be, taken for the purposes of drinking, and may further take such steps as he thinks fit to ensure the purity of the water or to prevent the use of the same for drinking purposes.

170. Where any person has died in a confinement from any infectious or contagious disease, the Executive Officer may, by notice in writing,—

Disposal of infectious corpses.

(a) require any person having charge of the corpse to convey the same to a mortuary, thereafter to be disposed of in accordance with law; or

(b) prohibit the removal of the corpse from the place where death occurred except for the purpose of being buried or burned or of being conveyed to a mortuary.

*Hospitals and Dispensaries*

*Maintenance  
or aid of  
hospitals or  
dispensaries.*

**171. (1)** A Cantonment Authority may—

(a) provide and maintain either within or without the cantonment as many hospitals and dispensaries as it thinks fit; or

(b) make, upon such terms as it thinks fit to impose, a grant-in-aid to any hospital or dispensary, whether within or without the cantonment, not maintained by it.

(2) Every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under sub-section (1) shall have attached to it a ward or wards for the treatment of persons suffering from infectious or contagious diseases.

(3) A medical officer, appointed in such manner as the Local Government may direct, shall be in charge of every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under this section.

*Medical  
supplies,  
apparatus,  
etc.*

**172. (1)** Every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under section 171 shall be maintained in accordance with any general or special orders of the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government for the conduct of hospitals and dispensaries or in accordance with the said orders modified in such manner as the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government, as the case may be, thinks fit.

(2) The Cantonment Authority shall cause every such hospital or dispensary to be provided with all requisite drugs, instruments, apparatus, furniture and appliances and with sufficient coats, bedding and clothing for in-patients.

*Free patients.*

**173.** At every hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under section 171, the sick poor of the cantonment, and other inhabitants of the cantonment suffering from infectious or contagious diseases, and, with the sanction of the Cantonment Authority, any other sick persons, may receive medical treatment free of cost, and, if treated as in-patients, shall be either dieted gratuitously or, if the medical officer in charge so directs, shall be granted subsistence allowance on such scale as the Cantonment Authority may fix:

Provided that the subsistence allowance shall not be less than the lowest allowance for the time being fixed for the subsistence of judgment-debtors by the Local Government under section 57 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

174. Any sick person who is ineligible to receive medical treatment free of cost in any hospital or dispensary under section 173 may be admitted to treatment therein upon such terms as the Cantonment Authority thinks fit.

175. (1) If the Health Officer or the medical officer in charge of a hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under section 171 has reason to believe that any person living in the cantonment is suffering from an infectious or contagious disease, he may, by notice in writing, call upon such person to attend for examination at any such hospital or dispensary at such time as may be specified in the notice and not to quit it without the permission of the medical officer in charge; and, on the arrival of such person at the hospital or dispensary, the medical officer in charge thereof may examine him for the purpose of ascertaining himself whether or not such person is suffering from an infectious or contagious disease:

Provided that, if, having regard to the nature of the disease or the condition of the person suffering therefrom, or the general environment and circumstances of such person, the Health Officer or medical officer, as the case may be, considers that the attendance of such person at a hospital or dispensary is likely to prove unnecessary or inexpedient, he shall examine such person at such person's own residence.

(2) If any person, on examination under sub-section (1), is found to be suffering from an infectious or contagious disease, the Health Officer or medical officer, as the case may be, may cause him to be detained in hospital until he is free from the infection or contagion:

Provided that, if, having regard to the nature of the disease, or the condition of the person suffering therefrom, or the general environment and circumstances of such person, he considers that the detention of such person at a hospital or dispensary is unnecessary or inexpedient, he shall discharge such person and take such measures or give such directions in the matter as he thinks necessary.

176. (1) If the Health Officer or the medical officer in charge of a hospital or dispensary maintained or aided under section 171 reports in writing to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment that any person having received a notice under section 175 has refused or omitted to attend

at the hospital or dispensary, specified in the notice, or that such person, having attended the hospital or dispensary, has quitted it without the permission of such medical officer, or that any person has failed to comply with any direction given to him under section 175, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment may, by order in writing, direct such person to remove from the cantonment within twenty-four hours and not to re-enter it without his permission in writing.

(2) No person who has under sub-section (1) been ordered to remove from and not to re-enter a cantonment shall enter any other cantonment in British India without the written permission of the Commanding Officer of that cantonment.

*Control of Traffic for Hygienic Purposes.*

*Section for  
regulation and  
control.*

177. (1) A Cantonment Authority may provide or prescribe suitable routes for the use of persons passing through the cantonment—

(a) on their way to or from fairs or places of pilgrimages or other places of public resort; or

(b) during times when an infectious or contagious disease is prevalent;

and may, by public notice, require such persons as aforesaid to use such routes and no others.

(2) All routes provided or prescribed under sub-section (1) shall be clearly and sufficiently indicated by the Cantonment Authority.

*Special conditions regarding Essential Services.*

*Qualification  
of services of  
employees.*

178. (1) Whoever, being a sweeper employed by a Cantonment authority, in the absence of a written contract authorising him so to do and without reasonable cause, resigns his employment or absents himself from his duty, without having given one month's notice to the Cantonment Authority, or neglects or refuses to perform his duties, or any of them, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one month.

(2) The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that on and from such date as may be specified in the notification, the provisions of this section shall apply in the case of any specified class of servants employed by a Cantonment Authority whose functions intimately concern the public health or safety.

(3) For the purposes of this section, "sweeper" includes any casual servant employed by a Cartage and Authority in the removal or disposal of filth or rubbish.

## CHAPTER XI.

### CONTROL OVER BUILDINGS, STREETS, BUILDINGS, TENTS, ETC.

#### Buildings.

179. (1) Whoever intends to erect or re-erect any building is a tenant shall give notice in writing of his intention to the Cartage and Authority.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, a person shall be deemed to erect or re-erect a building who—

(a) makes any material alteration or enlargement of any building, or

(b) converts into a place for human habitation any building not originally constructed for that purpose, or

(c) converts into more than one place for human habitation a building originally constructed as one such place, or

(d) converts two or more places of human habitation into a greater number of such places, or

(e) converts into a stable, cart-shed or cow-house any building originally constructed for human habitation, or

(f) makes any alteration which there is reason to believe is likely to affect prejudicially the stability or safety of any building or the condition of any building in respect of drainage, ventilation or hygiene, or

(g) makes any alteration to any building which increases or diminishes the height of, or area covered by, or the cubic capacity of, the building, or which reduces the cubic capacity of any room in the building below the minimum prescribed by any by-law made under this Act.

180. (1) A person giving the notice required by section 179 shall specify the purpose for which it is intended to use the building to which such notice relates.

(2) No notice shall be valid until the information required under sub-section (1) and any further information and plans which may be required under by-laws

Condition of  
not a notice.

made under this Act have been furnished to the satisfaction of the Contonment Authority along with the notice.

Power of  
Contonment  
Authority to  
erect or  
refuse.

181. (1) The Contonment Authority may either refuse to sanction the erection or re-erection, as the case may be, of the building, or may sanction it either absolutely or subject to such directions as it thinks fit to make in writing in respect of all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the free passage or way to be left in front of building;

(b) the space to be left about the building to secure free circulation of air and facilitate scavenging and the prevention of fire;

(c) the ventilation of the building, the minimum cubic area of the rooms, and the number and height of the storeys of which the building may consist;

(d) the provision and position of drains, latrines, urinals, cowpools or other receptacles for filth;

(e) the level and width of the foundation, the level of the lowest floor and the stability of the structure;

(f) the line of frontage with neighboring buildings if the building abuts on a street;

(g) the means to be provided for egress from the building in case of fire;

(h) the materials and method of construction to be used for external and party walls for rooms, floors, fireplaces and chimneys;

(i) the height and slope of the roof where the uppermost floor upon which human beings are to live or cooking operations are to be carried on; and

(j) any other matter affecting the ventilation and sanitation of the building.

and the person erecting or re-erecting the building shall obey all such written directions in every particular.

(2) If the Contonment Authority decides to refuse to sanction the erection or re-erection of the building, it shall communicate in writing the reasons for such refusal to the person by whom the notice was given.

(3) Where the Contonment Authority neglects or omits, for one month after the receipt of a valid notice, to make and deliver to the person who has given the notice



any order of any nature specified in this section, and such person thereafter, by a written communication, sent by registered post to the Cantonment Authority calls the attention of the Cantonment Authority to the neglect or omission, then, if such neglect or omission continues for a further period of fifteen days from the date of such communication, the Cantonment Authority shall be deemed to have given sanction to the erection or re-erection, as the case may be, unconditionally.

(4) The Cantonment Authority may refuse to sanction the erection or re-erection of any building either on grounds affecting the particular building or in pursuance of a general scheme sanctioned by the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, restricting the erection or re-erection of buildings within specified limits for the prevention of over-crowding or in the interests of persons residing within such limits or for any other public purpose.

182. (1) No compensation shall be claimable by any person for any damage or loss which he may sustain in consequence of the refusal of the Cantonment Authority of sanction to the erection of any building or in respect of any direction issued by it under sub-section (1) of section 181.

(2) The Cantonment Authority shall make compensation to the owner of any building for any actual damage or loss sustained by him in consequence of the prohibition of the re-erection of any building or of its requiring any land belonging to him to be added to the street.

Provided that the Cantonment Authority shall not be liable to make any compensation in respect of the prohibition of the re-erection of any building which for a period of three years or more immediately preceding such refusal has not been in existence or has been used for human habitation.

183. Every sanction for the erection or re-erection of a building given or deemed to have been given by the Cantonment Authority as hereinafore provided shall be available for one year from the date on which it is given, and, if the building so sanctioned is not begun by the person who has obtained the sanction or some one lawfully claiming under him within that period, it shall not thereafter be begun without fresh sanction obtained in the manner hereinafore provided.

Shall  
erecting and  
re-erecting.

184. Whoever begins, continues or completes the erection or re-erection of a building—

(a) without having given a valid notice as required by sections 179 and 180, or before the building has been sanctioned or is deemed to have been sanctioned, or

(b) without complying with any direction made under sub-section (1) of section 181, or

(c) when sanction has been refused, or has ceased to be available,  
shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Power to stop  
erecting or  
re-erecting or  
to demolish.

185. A Cantonment Authority may, at any time, by notice in writing, direct the owner, lessee or occupier of any land in the cantonment to stop the erection or re-erection of a building in any case in which the Cantonment Authority considers that such erection or re-erection is an offence under section 184, and may in any such case in like manner direct the alteration or demolition, as it thinks necessary, of the building, or any part thereof, so erected or re-erected:

Provided that the Cantonment Authority may, instead of requiring the alteration or demolition of any such building or part thereof, accept by way of composition such sum as it thinks reasonable.

Power to  
make by-  
laws.

186. A Cantonment Authority may make by-laws prescribing—

(a) the manner in which notice of the intention to erect or re-erect a building in the cantonment shall be given to the Cantonment Authority and the information and plans to be furnished with the notice;

(b) the type or description of buildings which may or may not, and the purpose for which a building may or may not, be erected or re-erected in any specified area or areas;

(c) the minimum cubic capacity of any room or rooms in a building which is to be erected or re-erected; and

(d) the fees payable as provided by the Cantonment Authority of plans or specifications of the type of buildings which may be erected in the cantonment or any part thereof.

Projections  
and obstructions.

187. (1) No owner or occupier of any building in a cantonment shall, without the permission in writing of the Cantonment Authority, add to or place against or in front

of the building any projection or structure overhanging, projecting into, or overreaching on, any street or any drain, sewer or aqueduct therein.

(2) The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier of any such building to alter or remove any such projection or encroachment as aforesaid:

Provided that, in the case of any projection or encroachment lawfully in existence at the commencement of this Act, the Cantonment Authority shall make compensation for any damage caused by the removal or alteration.

(3) The Cantonment Authority may, by order in writing, give permission to the owners or occupiers of buildings in any particular street to put up open verandahs, balconies or ramps projecting from any upper story thereof to an extent beyond the line of the plinth or basement wall at such height from the level ground or street as may be specified in the order.

188. A Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require any person who has, without its permission in writing, newly erected or re-erected any building over any public sewer, drain, culvert, water-course or water-pipe in the Cantonment to pull down or otherwise deal with the same as it thinks fit.

Discontinuance  
building process  
drains, etc.

189. (1) A Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or the lessee of any building or land in any street at his own expense and in such manner as the Cantonment Authority thinks fit, to put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying rain water from the building or land and for discharging the same or to establish and maintain any other connexion or communication between such building or land and any drain or sewer.

Drainage  
and sewer  
discharge.

(2) For the purpose of efficiently draining any building or land in the Cantonment, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or lessee of the building or land—

(a) to pave, with such materials and in such manner as it thinks fit, any court-yard, alley or passage between two or more buildings, or

(b) to keep any such paving in proper repair.

190. A Cantonment Authority may attach to the outside of any building, or to any tree in the Cantonment, brackets for lamps in such manner as not to occasion injury thereto or inconveniences.

Provision to  
attach brackets,  
for lamps

*Streets.*

Temporary  
occupation of  
street, &c., &c.

191. A Corporation Authority may, by order in writing, permit the temporary occupation of any street, or of any land vested in the Corporation Authority, for the purpose of depositing any building materials or making any temporary excavation therein or erection thereon, subject to such conditions as it may prescribe for the safety or convenience of the public, and may charge a fee for such permission and may in its discretion withdraw such permission.

Closing and  
opening of  
streets.

192. (1) A Corporation Authority shall not permanently close any street or open any new street without the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding the District.

(2) A Corporation Authority may, by public notice, temporarily close any street or any part of a street for repair or for the purpose of carrying out any work connected with drainage, water-supply or lighting or any other work which it is by or under this Act required or permitted to carry out:

Provided that where, owing to any works or repairs or from any other cause, the condition of any street or of any water-works, drains, culvert or premises vested in the Corporation Authority, is such as to be likely to cause danger to the public, the Corporation Authority shall—

(a) take all reasonable means for the protection of the adjacent buildings and land and provide reasonable means of access thereto;

(b) cause sufficient barriers or fences to be erected for the security of life and property, and cause such barriers or fences to be sufficiently lighted from sunset to sunrise.

Signs of  
streets and  
numbers of  
buildings.

193. (1) A Corporation Authority may cause a name to be given to any street and to be affixed on any building in the Corporation in such place as it thinks fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to any such building.

(2) Whoever destroys, pulls down, defaces or alters any such name or number or puts up any name or number differing from that put up by the order of the Corporation Authority shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

*Enclosures and Trees.*

194. (1) No boundary wall, hedge or fence of any material or description shall be erected in a cantonment without the permission in writing of the Cantonment Authority.

*Boundary  
walls, hedges  
and fences*

(2) A Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or lessee of any land in the cantonment—

- (a) to remove from the land any boundary wall, hedge or fence which is, in its opinion, unsuitable, unsightly or otherwise objectionable; or
- (b) to construct on the land sufficient boundary walls, hedges or fences of such material, description or dimensions as may be specified in the notice; or
- (c) to maintain the boundary walls, hedges or fences of such land in good order:

Provided that, in the case of any such boundary wall, hedge or fence which was erected with the consent or under the orders of the Cantonment Authority, or which was in existence at the commencement of the Act, the Cantonment Authority shall make compensation for any damage caused by the removal thereof.

(3) The Cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier of any such land to cut or trim any hedge on the land in such manner and within such time as may be specified in the notice.

195. (1) Where, in the opinion of a Cantonment Authority, the felling of any tree of mature growth standing in a private enclosure in the cantonment is necessary for any reason, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier of the land to fell the tree within such time as may be specified in the notice.

*Felling, top-  
ping and  
trimming of  
trees.*

(2) A Cantonment Authority may—

- (a) cause to be lopped or trimmed any tree standing on land in the cantonment which belongs to the Government; or
- (b) by public notice require all owners, lessees or occupiers of land in the cantonment, or by notice in writing require the owner, lessee or occupier of any such land, to lop or trim, in such manner as may be specified in the

noise, all or any trees standing on such land or to remove any dead trees from such land.

Digging of  
pits in land

196. Whoever, without the permission in writing of the Cantonment Authority, digs up the surface of any open space in the cantonment, which is not private property, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, to an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence continues.

Interpre-  
tation of land.

197. (1) If, in the opinion of a Cantonment Authority, the working of a quarry in the cantonment, or the removal of stone, earth or other material from the soil in any place in the cantonment, is dangerous to persons residing in or frequenting the neighbourhood of such quarry or place, or creates, or is likely to create, a nuisance, the Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, prohibit the owner, lessee or occupier of such quarry or place or the person responsible for such working or removal, from continuing or permitting the working of such quarry or the moving of such material, or require him to take such steps in the matter as the Cantonment Authority may direct for the purpose of preventing danger or abating the nuisance arising or likely to arise therefrom.

(2) If, in any case referred to in sub-section (1), the Cantonment Authority is of opinion that such a course is necessary in order to prevent imminent danger, it may, by order in writing, require a proper hoarding or fence to be put up for the protection of persons-by.

## CHAPTER XII.

### MARKETS, SLAUGHTER-HOUSES, TRACES AND OCCUPATIONS.

Public mar-  
kets and  
slaughter-  
houses.

198. (1) A Cantonment Authority may provide and maintain, either within or without the cantonment, public markets and public slaughter-houses, to such number as it thinks fit, together with stalls, shops, sheds, pens and other buildings or enclosures for the use of persons carrying on trade or business in or frequenting such markets or slaughter-houses, and may provide and maintain in any

such market buildings, places, machines, weights, scales and measures for the weighing or measurement of goods sold therein.

(2) When such market or slaughter-house is situated beyond containment limits, the Containment Authority shall have the same power for the inspection and proper regulation of the same as if it were situated within those limits.

(3) The Containment Authority may at any time, by public notice, close any public market or public slaughter-house or any part thereof.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize the establishment of a public market or public slaughter-house within the limits of any area administered by any local authority other than the Containment Authority without the permission of such local authority or otherwise than on such conditions as such local authority may approve.

199. (1) No person shall, without the general or special permission in writing of the Containment Authority, sell or expose for sale any animal or article in any public market.

(2) Any person contravening the provisions of this section, and any animal or article exposed for sale by such person, may be summarily removed from the market by or under the orders of the Executive Officer or any officer or servant of the Containment Authority authorized by it in this behalf.

#### 200. A Containment Authority may—

(a) charge for the occupation or use of any stall, shop, standing, shed or pen in a public market, or public slaughter-house, or for the right to expose goods for sale in a public market, or for weighing or measuring goods sold therein, or for the right to slaughter animals in any public slaughter-house, such stallages, rents and fees as it thinks fit; or

(b) with the sanction of the Officer-Commanding the District, turn the stallages, rents and fees leviable as aforesaid or any portion thereof for any period not exceeding one year at a time; or

(c) put up to public auction, or, with the sanction of the Officer-Commanding the District, dispose of by private sale, the privilege of occupying or using any stall, shop, standing, shed or pen in a public market or public slaughter-house for such term and on such conditions as it thinks fit.

any of  
and by  
proceed  
law.

Noting,  
this, the 17th  
of January 1901.

201. A copy of the table of stallages, rents and fees, if any, leviable in any public market or public slaughter-house, and of the by-laws made under this Act for the purpose of regulating the use of such market or slaughter-house, printed in the English language and in such other language or languages as the Commission Authority may direct, shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in the market or slaughter-house.

Private mar-  
kets and  
slaughter-  
houses.

202. (1) No place in a customhouse other than a public market shall be used as a market, and no place in a customhouse other than a public slaughter-house shall be used as a slaughter-house, unless such place has been licensed as a market or slaughter-house, as the case may be, by the Commission Authority:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply in the case of a slaughter-house established and maintained by the Government.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed—

(a) to restrict the slaughter of any animal in any place on the occasion of any festival or ceremony, subject to such conditions as to prior or subsequent notice as the Executive Officer with the previous sanction of the District Magistrate may, by public or special notice, impose in this behalf, or

(b) to prevent the Executive Officer, with the sanction of the Commission Authority, from setting apart places for the slaughter of animals in accordance with religious custom, when such animals are slaughtered for consumption by the troops or for the purpose of the sale of the flesh thereof to the troops.

(3) Whoever fails to comply with any condition imposed by the Executive Officer under clause (a) of sub-section (2) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and, in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

Conditions of  
grant of  
licence for  
private  
markets and  
slaughter-  
houses.

203. (1) A Commission Authority may charge such fees as it thinks fit to impose for the grant of a licence to any person to open a private market or private slaughter-house in the customhouse, and may grant such licence subject to such conditions, consistent with this Act and any by-laws made thereunder, as it thinks fit to impose.

(2) The Commission Authority may refuse to grant any such licence without giving reasons for such refusal.



204. (1) Any person who keeps open for public use any market or slaughter-house in respect of which a license is required by or under this Act, without obtaining license therefor, or while the license therefor is suspended, or after the same has been cancelled, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and, in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

*Penalty for keeping market or slaughter-house open without license, etc.*

(2) When a license to open a private market or private slaughter-house is granted or refused or is suspended or cancelled, the Cantonment Authority shall cause a notice of the grant, refusal, suspension or cancellation to be posted in English, and in such other language or languages as it thinks necessary, in some conspicuous place by or near the entrance to the place to which the notice relates.

205. Whoever, knowing that any market or slaughter-house has been opened to the public without a license having been obtained therefor when such license is required by or under this Act, or that the license granted therefor is for the time being suspended or that it has been cancelled, sells or exposes for sale any article in such market, or slaughters any animal in such slaughter-house, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and, in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

*Penalty for selling or exposing market or slaughter-house.*

206. (1) Where, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, it is necessary on sanitary grounds so to do, it may, by public notice, prohibit for such period, not exceeding one month, as may be specified in the notice, or for such further period, not exceeding one month, as it may specify by a like notice, the use of any private slaughter-house specified in the notice or the slaughter therein of any animal of any description so specified.

*Prohibition of sale of slaughter-house.*

(2) A copy of every notice issued under sub-section (1) shall be conspicuously posted to the slaughter-house to which it relates.

207. (1) Any servant of a Cantonment Authority, authorized by order in writing in this behalf by the President of the Board, if any, or the Health Officer, may, if he has reason to believe that any animal has been, is being, or

*Power to prevent slaughter-house.*

is about to be slaughtered in any place in contravention of the provisions of this Chapter, enter into and inspect any such place at any time, whether by day or by night.

(2) Every such order shall specify the place to be entered and the locality in which the same is situated and the period, which shall not exceed seven days, for which the order is to remain in force.

Power to  
make by-  
laws.

208. A Contaminant Authority may, with the approval of the Local Government, make by-laws consistent with this Act to provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) the days on, and the hours during, which any private market or private slaughter-house may be kept open for use;

(b) the regulation of the design, ventilation and drainage of such markets and slaughter-houses, and the material to be used in the construction thereof;

(c) the keeping of such markets and slaughter-houses and lands and buildings appertaining thereto in a clean and sanitary condition, the removal of filth and refuse therefrom, and the supply therein of pure water and of a sufficient number of latrines and urinals for the use of persons using or frequenting the same;

(d) the manner in which animals shall be stalled at a slaughter-house;

(e) the manner in which animals may be slaughtered;

(f) the disposal or destruction of animals offered for slaughter which are, from disease or any other cause, unfit for human consumption; and

(g) the destruction of carcasses which from disease or any other cause are found after slaughter to be unfit for human consumption.

#### *Traders and Companies.*

Provision of  
washing  
places.

209. (1) A Contaminant Authority may provide suitable places for the exercise by washermen of their calling, and may require payment of such fees for the use thereof as it thinks fit.

(2) Where the Contaminant Authority has provided such places as aforesaid it may, by public notice, prohibit the washing of clothes by washermen at any other place in the contament.

Provided that such prohibition shall not be deemed to apply to the washing by a workman of his own clothes or of the clothes of any other person who is an occupier of the place at which they are washed.

(3) Whoever contravenes any prohibitions contained in a notice issued under sub-section (2) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

210. (1) No person of any of the following classes, <sup>persons engaged in carrying on business</sup> namely:—

(a) butchers and vendors of poultry, game or fish;  
(b) persons keeping pigs for profit, and dealers in the flesh of pigs which have been slaughtered in India;  
(c) persons keeping milch cattle or milch goats for profit;

(d) persons keeping for profit any animals other than pigs, milch cattle or milch goats;

(e) bakers, butchers and makers and vendors of ghee;

(f) makers of bread, biscuits or cake, and vendors of bread, biscuits or cake made in India;

(g) vendors of fruit or vegetables;

(h) manufacturers of aerated or other potable waters or of ice or ice-cream, and vendors of the same;

(i) vendors of any medicines, drugs or articles of food or drink for human consumption (other than the flesh of pigs, milk, butter, bread, biscuits, cake, fruit, vegetables, aerated or other potable waters or ice or ice-cream) which are of a perishable nature;

(j) vendors of water to be used for drinking purposes;

(k) washmen;

(l) dealers in hay, straw, wood, charcoal or other inflammable material;

(m) dealers in fireworks, kerosene oil, petroleum or any other inflammable oil or spirit;

(n) tanners and dyers;

(o) persons carrying on any trade or occupation from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise;

(p) vendors of wheat, rice and other grain or of flour; and

(r) makers and vendors of sugar or sweetmeats; shall carry on his trade, calling or occupation in any part of a town unless he has applied for and obtained a licence in this behalf from the Corporation Authority.

(2) A licence granted under sub-section (1) shall be valid for one year, and the grant of such licence shall not be withheld by the Customs Authority unless it has reason to believe that the business which it is intended to establish or maintain would be offensive or dangerous to the public.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1),—

(a) no person who was, at the commencement of this Act, carrying on his trade, calling or occupation in any part of a cantonment shall be deemed to apply for a licence for carrying on such trade or occupation in that part until he has received from the Customs Authority not less than three months' notice in writing of his obligation to do so, and if the Customs Authority refuses to grant him a licence, it shall pay compensation for any loss incurred by reason of such refusal;

(b) no person shall be required to take out a licence for the sale or storage of petroleum or for the sale or possession for sale of poisons or white arsenic in any case in which he is required to take out a licence for such sale, storage or possession for sale by or under the Indian Petroleum Act, 1894, or the Poisons Act, 1919.

(4) The Customs Authority may charge for the grant of licence under this section such fees as it may fix with the previous sanction of the Local Government.

Conditions  
which may be  
imposed.

211. A licence granted to any person under section 210 shall specify the part of the cantonment in which the licensee may carry on his trade, calling or occupation, and may regulate the hours and manner of transport within the cantonment of any specified articles intended for human consumption, and may contain any other conditions which the Customs Authority thinks fit to impose in accordance with bye-laws made under this Act.

#### General provisions.

Power to  
vary licence.

212. If a Customs Authority is satisfied that any place used under a licence granted under this Chapter is a nuisance or is likely to be dangerous to life, health or property, the Customs Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier thereof to discontinue the use of such place or to effect such alterations, additions, or improvements as will, in the opinion of the Customs Authority, render it no longer a nuisance or dangerous.

213. Whoever carries on any trade, calling or occupation for which a licence is required without obtaining a licence therefor or while the licence therefor is suspended or after the same has been cancelled, and whoever, after receiving a notice under section 212, uses or allows to be used any building or place in contravention thereof, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees and, in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to forty rupees for every day after the first during which the offence is continued.

214. Whoever feeds or allows to be fed on filthy or deleterious substances any animal, which is kept for the purpose of supplying milk to, or which is intended to be used as food for, the inhabitants of a cantonment or allows it to graze in any place in which grazing has, for sanitary reasons, been prohibited by public notice by the Cantonment Authority, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

*Entry, Inspection and Seizure.*

215. (1) The President or the Vice-President of a Board, the Executive Officer, the Health Officer, the Assistant Health Officer, or any other officer or servant of a Cantonment Authority authorized by it in writing in this behalf,—

(a) may at any time enter into any market, building, shop, stall or other place in the cantonment for the purpose of inspecting, and may inspect, any animals, article or thing intended for human food or drink or for medicine, whether exposed or hawked about for sale or deposited in or brought to any place for the purpose of sale, or of preparation for sale, or any utensil or vessel for preparing, manufacturing or containing any such article, or thing, and may enter into and inspect any place used as a slaughter-house and may examine any animal or article therein;

(b) may seize any such animal, article or thing which appears to him to be diseased or unwholesome or unfit for human food or drink or medicine, as the case may be, or to be adulterated or to be not what is represented to be, or any such utensil or vessel which is of such a kind or in such a state as to render any article prepared, manufactured or contained therein unwholesome or unfit for human food or for medicine, as the case may be.

(2) Any article seized under sub-section (1) which is of a perishable nature may, under the orders of the Health Officer or the Assistant Health Officer, forthwith be destroyed if, in his opinion, it is diseased, unwholesome or unfit for human food, drink or medicine, or the same may be.

(3) Every animal, article, utensil, vessel or other thing seized under sub-section (1) shall, if it is not destroyed under sub-section (2), be taken before a Magistrate.

(4) The owner or person in possession, at the time of seizure under sub-section (1), of any animal or carcass which is diseased or of any article or thing which is unwholesome or unfit for human food, drink or medicine, as the case may be, or is adulterated or is not what it is represented to be, or of any utensil or vessel which is of such kind, or in such state as is described in clause (1) of sub-section (1), shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, and the animal, article, utensil, vessel or other thing shall be liable to be forfeited to the Contaminated Authority or to be destroyed or to be so disposed of as to prevent its being exposed for sale or used for the preparation of food, drink or medicine, as the case may be.

*Explanation I.*—If any such article, having been exposed or stored in, or brought to, any place mentioned in sub-section (1) for sale as above, contains any substance not exclusively derived from milk, it shall be deemed, for the purpose of this section, to be an article which is not what it is represented to be.

*Explanation II.*—Meat subjected to the process of blowing shall be deemed to be unfit for human food.

*Explanation III.*—The article of food or drink shall not be deemed to be other than what it is represented to be merely by reason of the fact that there has been added to it some substance not injurious to health:

Provided that—

(a) such substance has been added to the article because the same is required for the preparation or perfection thereof as an article of commerce to a state fit for carriage or consumption and not fraudulently to increase the bulk, weight or measure of the food or drink or conceal the inferior quality thereof, or

- (b) in the process of production, preparation or conveyance of such article of food or drink, the extraneous substance has unavoidably become intermixed therewith, or
- (c) the owner or person in possession of the article has given sufficient notice by means of a label distinctly and legibly written or printed thereon or thereunto, or by other means of a proper description, that such substance has been added, or
- (d) such owner or person has purchased the article with a written warranty that it was of a certain nature, substance and quality and had no reason to believe that it was not of such nature, substance and quality, and has exposed it or hawked it about or brought it for sale in the same state and by the same description as that in and by which he purchased it.

*Import of Cattle and Flesh.*

216. (1) No person shall, without the permission in <sup>license of</sup> writing of the Cattlement Authority, bring into a <sup>cattle-</sup> <sup>house.</sup> ment any animal intended for human consumption, or the flesh of any animal slaughtered outside the cattlement otherwise than in a slaughter-house maintained by the Government or the Cattlement Authority.

(2) Any animal or flesh brought into a cattlement in contravention of sub-section (1) may be seized by the Executive Officer or by any servant of the Cattlement Authority and sold or otherwise disposed of as the Cattlement Authority may direct, and, if it is sold, the proceeds may be credited to the cattlement fund.

(3) Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to cured or preserved meat or to animals driven or meat carried through a cattlement for consumption outside thereof, or to meat brought into a cattlement by any person for his immediate domestic consumption.

Provided that the Cattlement Authority may, by public notice, direct that the provisions of this section shall apply to cured or preserved meat of any specified description or brought from any specified place.

## CHAPTER XIII.

## WATER-SUPPLY, DRAINAGE AND LOADING.

## Water-supply.

Maintenance  
of water-  
supply.

217. (1) In every cantonment where a sufficient supply of pure water for domestic use does not already exist, the Cantonment Authority shall provide or arrange for the provision of such a supply.

(2) The Cantonment Authority shall, as far as possible, make adequate provision that such supply shall be continuous throughout the year, and that the water shall be at all times pure and fit for human consumption.

Control over  
sources of  
public water-  
supply.

218. (1) The Cantonment Authority may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, by public notice, declare any lake, stream, spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source, whether within or without the limits of the cantonment (other than a source of water-supply under the control of the Military Works Services or the Public Works Department) from which water is or may be made available for the use of the public in the cantonment to be a source of public water-supply.

(2) Every such source shall be under the control of the Cantonment Authority.

Power to  
require  
maintenance  
or closing of  
public source  
of public  
drinking  
water-supply.

219. The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or any person having the control of any source of public water-supply which is used for drinking purposes—

(a) to keep the same in good order and to clear it from time to time of silt, refuse and decaying vegetation, or

(b) to protect the same from contamination in such manner as the Cantonment Authority may direct, or

(c) if the water thereat is proved to the satisfaction of the Cantonment Authority to be unfit for drinking purposes, to take such measures as may be specified in the notice to prevent the public from having access to or using such water;

Provided that, in the case of a well, such person as aforesaid may, instead of complying with the notice, signify in writing his desire to be relieved of all responsibility for the proper maintenance of the well and his readiness to place it under the control and supervision of the Cantonment Authority for the use of the public, and,



If he does so, he shall not be bound to carry out the requisition, and the Custonment Authority shall undertake the control and supervision of the well.

220. (2) The Custonment Authority may permit the owner, lessee or occupier of any building or land to connect the building or land with a source of public water-supply by means of communication pipes of such size and description as it may prescribe for the purpose of obtaining water for domestic use.

(3) The occupier of every building so connected with the water-supply shall be entitled to have for domestic use, in return for the water tax, if any, such quantity of water as the Custonment Authority may determine.

(3) All water supplied in excess of the quantity to which such supply is limited under sub-section (2) and, in a custonment in which a water tax is not imposed, all water supplied under this section, shall be paid for at such rate as the Custonment Authority may fix.

(4) The supply of water for domestic use shall not be deemed to include any supply—

(a) for animals or for washing vehicles whose such animals or vehicles are kept for sale or hire;

(b) for any trade, manufacture or business;

(c) for fountains, swimming baths or any ornamental or mechanical purpose;

(d) for gardens or for purposes of irrigation;

(e) for making or watering roads or paths, or

(f) for building purposes.

221. If it appears to the Custonment Authority that any building or land in the custonment is without a proper supply of pure water, the Custonment Authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier of the building or land to obtain from a source of public water-supply such quantity of water as is adequate to the requirements of the persons usually occupying or employed upon the building or land, and to provide communication pipes of the prescribed size and description, and to take all necessary steps for the above purposes.

222. (1) The Custonment Authority may, by agreement, supply, from any source of public water-supply, the owner, lessee or occupier of any building or land in the custonment with any water for any purpose, other than a domestic purpose, on such terms and conditions, consistent

with this Act and the rules and by-laws made thereunder, as may be agreed upon between the Cantonment Authority and such owner, lessee or occupier.

(2) The Cantonment Authority may withdraw such supply or curtail the quantity thereof at any time if it should appear necessary to do so for the purpose of maintaining sufficient supply of water for domestic use by inhabitants of the cantonment.

Cantonment  
Authority not  
liable for  
failure of  
supply.

223. Notwithstanding any obligation imposed on Cantonment Authorities under this Act, a Cantonment Authority shall not be liable to any forfeiture, penalty or damages for failure to supply water or for curtailing the quantity thereof if the failure or curtailment, as the case may be, arises from accident or from drought or other unavoidable cause unless, in the case of an agreement for the supply of water under section 221, the Cantonment Authority has made express provision for forfeiture, penalty or damages in the event of such failure or curtailment.

Conditions of  
supply of  
water.

224. Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained or contained in any agreement under section 221, the supply of water by a Cantonment Authority to any building or land shall be, and shall be deemed to have been, granted subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(a) the owner, lessee or occupier of any building or land in or on which water supplied by the Cantonment Authority is wasted by means of the pipes, drains or other works being out of repair shall, if he has knowledge thereof, give notice of the same to such officer as the Cantonment Authority may appoint in this behalf;

(b) the Executive Officer or any other officer or servant of the Cantonment Authority authorised by it in writing in this behalf may enter into or on any premises supplied with water by the Cantonment Authority, for the purpose of, examining all pipes, taps, works and fittings connected with the supply of water and of ascertaining whether there is any waste or misuse of such water;

(c) the Cantonment Authority may, after giving notice in writing, cut off the connection between any system of public water supply and any building or land to which water is supplied for any purpose therefrom, or turn off such supply if—

(i) the owner or occupier of the building or land neglects to pay the water-tax or other charges connected

with the water-supply within one month from the date on which such tax or charge falls due for payment;

(a) the occupier refuses to admit the Executive Officer or other authorized officer or servant of the Cantonment Authority into the building or land for the purpose of making any examination or inquiry authorised by clause (b) or prevents the making of such examination or inquiry;

(ii) the occupier wilfully or negligently wastes or causes waste of water;

(b) the occupier wilfully or negligently injures or damages his water or any pipe or tap conveying water from the water-works;

(c) any pipes, taps, works or fittings connected with the supply of water to the building or land aforesaid, on examination by the Executive Officer, to be out of repair to such an extent as to cause a waste of water;

(d) the expense of turning off the connection or of turning off the water in any case referred to in clause (c) shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the building or land;

(e) no action taken under or in pursuance of clause (c) shall relieve any person from any penalty or liability which he may otherwise have incurred.

225. A Cantonment Authority may allow any person <sup>supply to</sup> not residing within the limits of the cantonment to take or <sup>person not</sup> be supplied with water for any purpose from any source of <sup>with canton-</sup> public water-supply on such terms as it may prescribe, and may at any time withdraw or curtail such supply.

226. Whosoever—

(a) uses for other than domestic purposes any water <sup>supply</sup> supplied by a Cantonment Authority for domestic use, or

(b) when water is supplied by agreement with a Cantonment Authority for a specified purpose, uses that water for any other purpose, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and the Cantonment Authority shall be entitled to recover from him the price of the water misused.

*Water, Drainage and other Connections.*

227. A Cantonment Authority may carry any cable, <sup>Power of</sup> wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel of any kind, <sup>Cantonment</sup> <sup>authorizing it</sup> <sup>to</sup> <sup>lay wires,</sup> <sup>and construct</sup> <sup>thereon.</sup>

(a) for the purpose of carrying out, establishing or maintaining any system of water-supply, lighting, drainage or sewerage, through, across, under or over any road or street, or any place held out or intended as a road or

street, or, after giving reasonable notice in writing to the owner or occupier, into, through, across, under or over any land or building, or up the side of any building, situated within the easement, or

(b) for the purpose of supplying water or of the introduction or distribution of outfall of water or for the removal or outfall of sewage, after giving reasonable notice in writing to the owner or occupier, into, through, across, under or over any land or building, or up the side of any building, situated outside the easement; and may at all times do all acts and things which may be necessary or expedient for repairing or maintaining any such cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel in an effective state for the purpose for which the same may be used or is intended to be used;

Provided that no nuisance shall be caused in excess of what is reasonably necessary for the proper execution of the work:

Provided, further, that compensation shall be payable to the owner or occupier for any damage sustained by him which is directly occasioned by the carrying out of any such operation.

Wires, pipes, drains, &c., shall not be laid or carried above ground.

228. In the event of any cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel being laid or carried above the surface of any land or through, over or up the side of any building, such cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel shall be so laid or carried as to interfere as little as possible with the rights of the owner or occupier to the due enjoyment of such land or building, and compensation shall be payable by the Cantonment Authority in respect of any substantial interference with the right in any such enjoyment.

Connection with main or to be made without permission.

229. No person shall for any purpose whatsoever, without the permission of the Cantonment Authority, at any time make or cause to be made any connection or communication with any cable, wire, pipe, drain, sewer or channel constructed or maintained by, or vested in, a Cantonment Authority.

Power to prescribe the size of the ferrules to be used for the supply of gas, if any, and may establish meters or other appliances for the purpose of testing the quantity of any water, or the quantity or quality of any gas supplied in any premises by the Cantonment Authority.

230. A Cantonment Authority may prescribe the size of the ferrules to be used for the supply of gas, if any, and may establish meters or other appliances for the purpose of testing the quantity of any water, or the quantity or quality of any gas supplied in any premises by the Cantonment Authority.

231. The females, communication pipes, connections, meters, stand-pipes and all fittings thereon or connected therewith leading from water mains or from pipes, drains, sewers or conduits into any house or land, to which water or gas is supplied by a Custumest Authority, and the pipes, fittings and works inside any such house or within the limits of any such land, shall in all cases be executed subject to the inspection and to the satisfaction of the Custumest Authority.

232. A Custumest Authority may fix the charges to be made for the establishment by them or through their agency of communications from, and connections with, mains, or pipes for the supply of water, or gas, or for meters or other appliances for testing the quantity or quality thereof supplied, and may levy such charges accordingly.

*Application of this Chapter to Government Water-supply.*

233. (1) Where in any custumest there is a water-supply under the control of the Military Works Services or the Public Works Department, the Officer of the Military Works Services or of the Public Works Department, as the case may be, in charge of such water-supply (hereinafter in this section and in section 234 referred to as the Officer) may publish in the custumest in such manner as he thinks fit a notice declaring that any lake, stream, spring, well, tank, reservoir or other source, whether within or without the limits of the custumest (other than a source of public water-supply under the control of the Custumest Authority) is a source of public water-supply used now, for the purpose of keeping any such source in good order or of protecting it from contamination or from use, require the Custumest Authority to exercise any power conferred upon that Authority by section 213.

(2) In the case of any water-supply such as is referred to in sub-section (1), the following provisions of this Chapter, namely, the provisions of sections 220, 221, 224, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231 and 232 shall, so far as may be, be applicable in respect of the supply of water to the custumest, and for the purpose of such application references to the Custumest Authority shall be construed

as references to the Officer, and references to the Executive Officer or other officer or servant of the Cantonment Authority shall be construed as references to such person as may be authorized in this behalf by the Officer.

**234.** In any case in which the provisions of section 233 apply, the water-tax, if any, imposed in the cantonment and all other charges arising out of the supply of water which may be imposed under the provisions of this Chapter as applied by section 233 shall be recovered by the Cantonment Authority, and all moneys so recovered, or such proportion thereof as the Local Government may in each case determine, shall be paid by the Cantonment Authority to the Officer.

#### CHAPTER XIV.

##### REMOVAL AND EXCLUSION FROM CANTONMENTS AND SUBTENDANCE OF SEXUAL IMMORALITY.

**235.** The Commanding Officer of a cantonment may, on receiving information that any building in the cantonment is used as a brothel or for purposes of prostitution, by order in writing setting forth the substance of the information received, summons the owner, lessee, tenant or occupier of the building to appear before him either in person or by an authorized agent, and, if the Commanding Officer of the cantonment is then satisfied as to the truth of the information, he may, by order in writing, direct the owner, lessee, tenant or occupier, as the case may be, to discontinue such use of the building within such period as may be specified in the order.

**236. (1)** Whoever in a cantonment lures for the purpose of prostitution or importunes any person to the commission of sexual immorality, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

**(2)** No prosecution for an offence under this section shall be instituted except on the complaint of the person importuned, or of a military officer in whose presence the offence was committed, or of a member of the Military or Air Force Police, being employed in the cantonment and authorized in this behalf by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, or of a police officer not below the rank of a sub-inspector who is employed in the cantonment and authorized in this behalf by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

237. If the Commanding Officer of a cantonment is, after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, satisfied that any person residing in or frequenting the cantonment is a prostitute or has been convicted of an offence under section 236, or of the abetment of such an offence, he may cause to be served on such person an order in writing requiring such person to remove from the cantonment within such time as may be specified in the order, and prohibiting such person from re-entering it without the permission in writing of the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

General and  
local powers  
from canton-  
ment.

238. (1) A Magistrate of the first class, having jurisdiction in a cantonment, on receiving information that any person residing in or frequenting the cantonment—

General and  
local powers  
from canton-  
ment; or  
locally by per-  
sons.

(a) is a disorderly person who has been convicted more than once of gaming or who keeps or frequents a common gaming house, a disorderly drinking shop or a disorderly house of any other description, or

(b) has been convicted more than once, either within the cantonment or elsewhere, of an offence punishable under Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code, or

(c) has been convicted, either within the cantonment or elsewhere, of any offence punishable under section 156 of the Army Act, or

(d) has been ordered under Chapter VIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, either within the cantonment or elsewhere, to execute a bond for his good behaviour,

may record in writing the substance of the information received, and may issue a summons to such person requiring such person to appear and show cause why he should not be required to remove from the cantonment and be prohibited from re-entering it.

(2) Every summons issued under sub-section (1) shall be accompanied by a copy of the record aforesaid, and the copy shall be served along with the summons on the person against whom the summons is issued.

(3) The Magistrate shall, when the person so summoned appears before him, proceed to inquire into the truth of the information received and take such further evidence as he thinks fit, and if, upon such inquiry, it appears to him that such person is a person of any kind described in sub-section (1) and that it is necessary for the maintenance of good order in the cantonment that such person should be required to remove therefrom and be

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S. 239.

prohibited from re-entering the enclosure, the Magistrate shall report the matter to the Commanding Officer of the enclosure, and, if the Commanding Officer of the enclosure so directs, shall cause to be served on such person an order in writing requiring him to remove from the enclosure within such time as may be specified in the order and prohibiting him from re-entering it without the permission in writing of the Commanding Officer of the enclosure.

Required and  
enacted  
that every  
copy of such  
order be made.

239. (1) If any person in a commitment causes or attempts to cause or does any act which he knows is likely to cause delay, disobedience or breaches of discipline among any portion of His Majesty's forces or is a person who, the Commanding Officer of the enclosure has reason to believe, is likely to do any such act, the Commanding Officer of the enclosure may make an order in writing setting forth the reasons for the making of the same and requiring such person to remove from the enclosure within such time as may be specified in the order and prohibiting him from re-entering it without the permission in writing of the Commanding Officer of the enclosure:

Provided that no order shall be made under this section against any person unless he has had a reasonable opportunity of being informed of the grounds on which it is proposed to make the order and of showing cause why the order should not be made.

(2) Every order made under sub-section (1) shall be sent to the Superintendent of Police of the district, who shall cause a copy thereof to be served on the person concerned.

(3) Upon the making of any order under sub-section (1), the Commanding Officer of the enclosure shall forthwith send a copy of the same to the Local Government.

(4) The Local Government may, of its own motion, and shall, on application made to it in this behalf within one month of the date of the order by the person against whom the order has been made, call upon the District Magistrate to make, after such inquiry as the Local Government may prescribe, a report regarding the justice of the order and the necessity therefor. At every such inquiry the person against whom the order has been made shall be given an opportunity of being heard in his own defence.



(2) The Local Government may, at any time after the receipt of a copy of an order sent under sub-section (3) or, if a report has been called for under sub-section (4), on receipt of that report, if it is of opinion that the order should be varied or rescinded, refer the case to the Chamberlain-General in Council, who shall pass such orders thereon as he thinks fit.

(3) Any person who has been excluded from a settlement by an order made under this section may, at any time after the expiry of one month from the date thereof, apply to the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, for the rescission of the same and, on such application being made, the said Officer may, after making such inquiry, if any, as he thinks necessary, either reject the application or rescind the order.

#### 240. Whoever—

*Violates.*

(a) fails to comply with an order issued under this Chapter within the period specified therein, or, whilst an order prohibiting him from re-entering a settlement without permission is in force re-enters the settlement without such permission, or

(b) knowing that any person has, under this Chapter, been required to remove from the settlement and has not obtained the requisite permission to re-enter it, harbours or conceals such person in the settlement, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing offence, with an additional fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day after the first during which he has persisted in the offence.

### CHAPTER XV.

#### POWERS, PROCEDURE, PENALTIES AND APPEALS

##### *Entry and Inspection.*

241. It shall be lawful for the President or the Vice-President of a Board, or the Executive Officer, or the Health Officer or Assistant Health Officer, or any person specially authorized by the Health Officer or the Assistant Health Officer, or for any other person authorized by general or special order of a Containment Authority in this behalf, to enter into or upon any building or land with or without assistants or workmen in order to

make any inquiry, inspection, measurement, valuation or survey, or to execute any work, which is authorized by or under this Act or which it is necessary to make or execute for any of the purposes or in pursuance of any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule, by-law or order made thereunder:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to confer upon any person any power such as is referred to in section 207 or section 215 or to authorize the conferment upon any person of any such power.

Power of  
inspector by  
order of the  
Board

242. With the previous sanction of the President, any member of a Board may inspect any work or institution constructed or maintained, in whole or part, at the expense of the Board, and any register, book, accounts or other document belonging to, or in the possession of, the Board.

Power of  
inspector,  
etc.

243. (1) A Cantonment Authority may, by general or special order, authorize any person—

(a) to inspect any drain, privy, latrine, urinal, cesspool, pipe, sewer or channel in or on any building or land in the cantonment, and, in his discretion, to cause the ground to be opened for the purpose of preventing or removing any nuisance arising from the drain, privy, latrine, urinal, cesspool, pipe, sewer or channel, as the case may be;

(b) to examine works under construction in the cantonment, to take levels or to remove, test, examine, replace or read any meter.

(c) If, on such inspection, the opening of the ground is found to be necessary for the prevention or removal of a nuisance, the expenses thereby incurred shall be paid by the owner or occupier of the land or building, but if it is found that no nuisance exists or has for such opening would have arisen, the ground or portion of any building, drain or other work opened, injured or removed for the purpose of such inspection shall be filled in, reinstated, or made good, as the case may be, by the Cantonment Authority.

Power to  
enter land  
adjacent to  
any work or  
premises

244. (1) The Executive Officer of a cantonment may, with or without assistants or workmen, enter on any land within fifty yards of any work authorized by or under this Act for the purpose of depositing thereon

any soil, gravel, stone or other materials, or of obtaining access to such work, or for any other purpose connected with the carrying on of the same.

(2) The Executive Officer shall, before entering on any land under sub-section (1), give the occupier, or, if there is no occupier, the owner not less than three days' previous notice in writing of his intention to make such entry, and shall state the purpose thereof, and shall, if so required by the occupier or owner, fence off so much of the land as may be required for such purpose.

(3) The Executive Officer shall, in exercising any power conferred by this section, do as little damage as may be, and compensation shall be payable by the Government Authority to the owner or occupier of such land, or to both, for any such damage whether permanent or temporary.

245. It shall be lawful for any person, authorized by or under this Act to make any entry into any place, to open or cause to be opened any door, gate or other barrier—

- (a) if he considers the opening thereof necessary for the purpose of such entry; and
- (b) if the owner or occupier is absent, or being present refuses to open such door, gate or barrier.

246. Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, no entry authorized by or under this Act shall be made except between the hours of sunrise and sunset.

247. Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, no building or land shall be entered without the consent of the occupier, or if there is no occupier, of the owner thereof, and no such entry shall be made without giving the said occupier or owner, as the case may be, not less than four hours' written notice of the intention to make such entry:

Provided that no such notice shall be necessary if the place to be inspected is a stable for horses or a shed for cattle, or a kitchen, privy or outhouse, or a work under construction.

248. When any place used as a human dwelling is entered under this Act, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious customs and usages of the occupants of the place entered, and no apartment in the actual occupancy of a female, shall be entered or broken

open until she has been informed that she is at liberty to withdraw and every reasonable facility has been afforded to her for withdrawing.

Enacting the  
provisions.

249. Whoever obstructs or molests any person employed by a Cantonment Authority, who is not a public servant within the meaning of section 81 of the Indian Penal Code or any person with whom the Cantonment Authority has lawfully contracted, in the execution of his duty or of anything which he is empowered or required to do by virtue or in consequence of any of the provisions of this Act or of any rule, by-law or order made thereunder, or in fulfilment of his contract, as the case may be, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

#### Powers and Duties of Police Officers.

Enacting with  
and without  
warrant.

250. Any member of the police force employed in a Cantonment may, without a warrant, arrest any person committing in his view a breach of any of the provisions of this Act which are specified in Schedule IV.

Provided that—

- (a) in the case of the breach of any such provision as is specified in Part B of Schedule IV, no person shall be so arrested who consents to give his name and address, unless there is reasonable ground for doubting the accuracy of the name or address so given, the burden of proof of which shall be on the arresting officer, and no person so arrested shall be detained after his name and address have been ascertained; and
- (b) no person shall be so arrested for an offence under section 236 except—
  - (i) at the request of the person apprehended or of a military officer in whose presence the offence was committed; or
  - (ii) by or at the request of a member of the Military or Air Force Police, who is employed in the Cantonment and authorized in this behalf by the Commanding Officer of the Cantonment, and in whose presence the offence was committed or by or at the request of any police officer not below the rank of a sub-inspector who is employed

in the cantonment and authorized in this behalf by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

251. It shall be the duty of all police officers to give <sup>Duty of police officers</sup> immediate information to the Cantonment Authority of the commission of any offence against the provisions of this Act or of any rule or by-law made thereunder, and to assist all cantonment officers and servants in the exercise of their lawful authority.

*Notices.*

252. Where any notice, order or requisition made <sup>Notice to do reasonable thing.</sup> under this Act or any rule or by-law makes thereunder requisite anything to be done for the doing of which no time is fixed in this Act or in the rule or by-law, the notice, order or requisition shall specify a reasonable time for doing the same.

253. Every notice, order or requisition issued by a <sup>Authority, notice and requisition of order issued by Cantonment Authority.</sup> Cantonment Authority under this Act or any rule or by-law made thereunder shall be signed—

(a) where there is a Board, either by the President of the Board or by the Executive Officer, or, where there is no Board, by the Executive Officer; or

(b) by the members of any committee specially authorized by the Cantonment Authority in this behalf.

254. (1) Every notice, order or requisition issued <sup>Notice of order, etc.</sup> under this Act or any rule or by-law made thereunder shall, save as otherwise expressly provided, be served or presented—

(a) by giving or tendering the notice, order or requisition, or sending it by post, to the person for whom it is intended, or

(b) if such person cannot be found, by affixing the notice, order or requisition on some conspicuous part of his last known place of abode or business, if within the cantonment, or by giving or tendering the notice, order or requisition to some adult male member or servant of his family, or by causing it to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the building or land, if any, to which it relates.

(2) When any such notice, order or requisition is required or permitted to be served upon an owner, lessee or occupier of any building or land, it shall not be necessary to name the owner, lessee or occupier therein, and the service thereof shall, save as otherwise expressly provided, be effected either—

- (a) by giving or tendering the notice, order or requisition, or sending it by post, to the owner, lessee or occupier, or, if there are two or more owners, lessees or occupiers then one, or any one of them; or
- (b) if no such owner, lessee or occupier can be found, by giving or tendering the notice, order or requisition to the authorized agent, if any, of any such owner, lessee or occupier, or to no adult male member or servant of the family of any such owner, lessee or occupier, or by causing it to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the building or land to which it relates.

(3) When the person on whom a notice, order or requisition is to be served is a minor, service upon his guardian or upon an adult male member or servant of his family shall be deemed to be service upon the minor.

Method of giving notice.

255. Every notice which, by or under this Act, is to be given or served as a public notice or as a notice which is not required to be given to any individual therein specified shall, save as otherwise expressly provided, be deemed to have been sufficiently given or served if a copy thereof is affixed in such conspicuous part of the office of the Contaminant Authority, or in such other public place, during each period, or is published in such local newspaper or in such other manner, as the Contaminant Authority may direct.

Power of Contaminant Authority to cause any person to comply with notice, etc.

256. In the event of non-compliance with the terms of any notice, order or requisition issued to any person under this Act, or any rule or by-law made thereunder, requiring such person to execute any work or to do any act, it shall be lawful for the Contaminant Authority, whether or not the person in default is liable to punishment for such default or has been prosecuted or sentenced to any punishment therefor, after giving notice in writing to such person, to take such action or such steps as may be necessary for the completion of the act or

work required to be done or executed by him, and all the expenses incurred on such account shall be recoverable by the Custodian Authority.

*Recovery of Money.*

257. (1) If any such notice as is referred to in section 256 has been given to any person in respect of property of which he is the owner, the Custodian Authority may require any occupier of such property or of any part thereof to pay to it, instead of to the owner, any rent payable by him in respect of such property, as it falls due, up to the amount recoverable from the owner under section 256:

Provided that, if the occupier, on application made to him by the Custodian Authority, refuses truly to disclose the amount of his rent or the name or address of the person to whom it is payable, the Custodian Authority may recover from the occupier the whole amount recoverable under section 256.

(2) Any amount recovered from an occupier instead of from an owner under sub-section (1) shall, in the discharge of any contract between the owner and the occupier to the contrary, be deemed to have been paid to the owner.

258. (1) Where any person, by reason of his receiving the rent of immovable property as an agent or trustee, or of his being as an agent or trustee, the person who would receive the rent if the property were let to a tenant, would under this Act be bound to discharge any obligation imposed on the owner of the property for the discharge of which money is required, he shall not be bound to discharge the obligation unless he has, or but for his own improper act or default might have had, funds in his hands belonging to the owner sufficient for the purpose.

(2) The burden of proving any fact entitling an agent or trustee to relief under sub-section (1) shall be upon him.

(3) Where any agent or trustee has claimed and established his right to relief under this section, the Custodian Authority may, by notice in writing, require him to apply to the discharge of such obligation or to provide the first monies which may come to his hands on behalf, or for the use, of the owner, and, on failure to comply with the notice, he shall be deemed to be personally liable to discharge the obligation.

Method of  
recovery.

279 All money recoverable by a Customhouse Authority under this Act shall, save as otherwise expressly provided, be recoverable either by suit or, on application to a Magistrate, by the distress and sale of the movable property of the person from whom it is recoverable, and, if payable by the owner of any property as such, it shall, until it is paid, be a charge on the property.

Application  
for a Com-  
mission of  
Arbitration.

#### Committee of Arbitration.

280 In the event of any disagreement as to the liability of a Customhouse Authority to pay any compensation under this Act, or as to the amount of any compensation so payable, the person claiming such compensation may apply to the Customhouse Authority for the reference of the matter to a Committee of Arbitration, and the Customhouse Authority shall forthwith proceed to convene a Committee of Arbitration to determine the matter in dispute.

Provision for  
conducting  
the arbitration.

281. When a Committee of Arbitration is to be convened, the Customhouse Authority shall cause a public notice to be published stating the matter to be determined, and shall forthwith send copies of the order to the District Magistrate, and to the other party concerned, and shall, as soon as may be, nominate such members of the Committee as it is entitled to nominate under section 262, and, by notice in writing, call upon the other persons who are entitled to nominate a member or members of the Committee to nominate such member or members in accordance with the provisions of that section.

Composition  
of Committee  
of Arbitra-  
tion.

282. (1) Every Committee of Arbitration shall consist of five members, namely:—

- (a) a Chairman who shall be a person not in the service of the Government or the Customhouse Authority, and who shall be nominated by the Commanding Officer of the customhouse;
- (b) two persons nominated by the Customhouse Authority; and
- (c) two persons nominated by the other party concerned, who shall be persons liable to pay rates in the customhouse and continually resident therein or in the immediate vicinity thereof.



(2) If the Contonment Authority or the other party concerned or the Commanding Officer of the cantonment fails within seven days of the date of issue of the notice referred to in section 261 to make any nomination which it or he is entitled to make or, if any member who has been so nominated neglects or refuses to act and the Contonment Authority or other person by whom such member was nominated fails to nominate another member in his place within seven days from the date on which it or he may be called upon to do so by the District Magistrate, the District Magistrate shall forthwith appoint a member or members, as the case may be, to fill the vacancy or vacancies.

263. (1) No person who has a direct interest in the matter under reference, or whose services are not immediately available for the purposes of the Committee, shall be nominated a member of a Committee of Arbitration.

(2) If, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, any person who has been nominated has a direct interest in the matter under reference, or is otherwise disqualified for nomination, or if the services of any such person are not immediately available as aforesaid, and if the Contonment Authority or other person by whom any such person was nominated fails to nominate another member within seven days from the date on which it or he may be called upon to do so by the District Magistrate, such failure shall be deemed to constitute a failure to make a nomination within the meaning of section 262.

264. (1) When a Committee of Arbitration has been duly constituted, the Contonment Authority shall, by notice in writing, inform each of the members of the fact, and the Committee shall meet as soon as may be thereafter.

(2) The Chairman of the Committee shall fix the time and place of meetings, and shall have power to adjourn any meeting from time to time as may be necessary.

(3) The Committee shall receive and record evidence, and shall have power to administer oaths to witnesses, and, on requisition in writing signed by the Chairman of the Committee, the District Magistrate shall issue the necessary processes for the attendance of witnesses.

III—16

The person to be disqualified is the person whose services are not immediately available.

Meetings and powers of Committee of Arbitration.

and the production of documents required by the Committee, and may enforce the said processes as if they were processes for attendance or production before himself.

*Decision of  
Committee of  
Arbitration.*

265. (2) The decision of every Committee of Arbitration shall be in accordance with the majority of votes taken at a meeting at which the Chairman and at least three of the other members are present.

(3) If there is not a majority of votes in favour of any proposed decision, the opinion of the Chairman shall prevail.

(3) The decision of a Committee of Arbitration shall be final and shall not be questioned in any Court.

#### *Prosecutions.*

*Prosecution.*

266. Save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, no Court shall proceed to the trial of any offence made punishable by or under this Act, other than an offence specified in Schedule IV, except on the complaint of, or upon information received from, the Custonment Authority concerned or a person authorized by the Custonment Authority by a general or special order in this behalf.

*Compulsion  
of offence.*

267. (1) A Custonment Authority, or any person authorized by it, by general or special order in this behalf, may, either before or after the institution of the proceedings, compound any offence made punishable by or under this Act other than an offence under Chapter XIV :

Provided that no offence shall be compoundable which is committed by failure to comply with a notice, order or requisition issued by or on behalf of the Custonment Authority, unless and until the same has been complied with in so far as compliance is possible.

(2) Where an offence has been compounded, the offender, if in custody, shall be discharged and no further proceedings shall be taken against him in respect of the offence so compounded.

#### *General Penalty Provisions.*

*General  
penalty.*

268. Whoever, in any case in which a penalty is not expressly provided by this Act, fails to comply with any notice, order or requisition issued under any provision thereof, or otherwise contravenes any of the provisions of this Act, shall be punishable with fine which

may extend to two hundred rupees, and, in the case of a continuing default or contravention, with an additional fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day after the first during which he has persisted in the failure or contravention.

269. Where any person to whom a licence has been granted under this Act or any agent or servant of such person commits a breach of any of the conditions thereof, or of any bye-law made under this Act for the purpose of regulating the manner or circumstances in, or the conditions subject to, which anything permitted by such licence is to be or may be done, the Cantonment Authority may, without prejudice to any other penalty which may have been incurred under this Act, by order in writing, cancel the licence or suspend it for such period as it thinks fit:

Provided that no such order shall be made until an opportunity has been given to the holder of the licence to show cause why it should not be made.

270. Where any person has incurred a penalty by reason of having caused any damage to the property of a Cantonment Authority, he shall be liable to make good such damage, and the amount payable in respect of the damage shall, in case of dispute, be determined by the Magistrate by whom the person incurring such penalty is punished, and, on non-payment of such amount on demand, the same shall be recovered by distress and sale of the movable property of such person, and the Magistrate shall issue a warrant for its recovery accordingly.

#### Limitation.

271. No Court shall try any person for an offence made punishable by or under this Act, after the expiry of six months from the date of the commission of the offence, unless complaint in respect of the offence has been made to a Magistrate within the six months aforesaid.

#### Suits.

272. No suit or prosecution shall be entertained in any Court against any Cantonment Authority or authority appointed under sub-section (2) of section 10, or against any Commanding Officer of a cantonment, or against any member of a Board, or against any officer or servant of a

Cantonment Authority, for anything in good faith done, or intended to be done, under this Act, or any rule or bye-law made thereunder.

Notice to be  
given to the  
defendant.

273. (1) No suit shall be instituted against any Cantonment Authority or against any member of a Board, or against any officer or servant of a Cantonment Authority in respect of any act done, or purporting to have been done, in pursuance of the Act or of any rule or bye-law made thereunder, until the expiration of two months after notice in writing has been left at the office of the Cantonment Authority, and, in the case of such member, officer or servant, unless notice in writing has also been delivered to him or left at his office or place of abode, and unless such notice states expressly the cause of action, the nature of the relief sought, the amount of compensation claimed, and the name and place of abode of the intending plaintiff, and unless the plaint contains a statement that such notice has been so delivered or left.

(2) If the Cantonment Authority, member, officer or servant has, before the suit is instituted, tendered sufficient amends to the plaintiff, the plaintiff shall not recover any sum in excess of the amends so tendered, and shall also pay all costs incurred by the defendant after such tender.

(3) No suit, such as is described in sub-section (2), shall, unless it is an action for the recovery of immovable property or for a declaration of title thereto, be instituted after the expiry of six months from the date on which the cause of action arises.

(4) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to apply to a suit in which the only relief claimed is an injunction of which the object would be defeated by the giving of the notice or the postponement of the institution of the suit or proceeding.

#### *Appeals and Revision.*

Appeal from  
Cantonment  
Authority.

274. (1) Any person aggrieved by any order described in the second column of Schedule Y may appeal to the authority specified in that behalf in the third column thereof.

(2) No such appeal shall be admitted if it is made after the expiry of the period specified in that behalf in the fourth column of the said Schedule.

(3) The period specified as aforesaid shall be computed in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, with respect to the computation of periods of limitation thereunder.

275. (1) Every appeal under section 274 shall be made by petition or writing accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against.

(2) Any such petition may be presented to the authority which made the order against which the appeal is made, and that authority shall be bound to forward it to the appellate authority, and may attach thereto any report which it may desire to make by way of explanation.

276. On the admission of an appeal from an order, other than an order contained in a notice issued under clause (a) of section 137, section 140, section 176, or section 2-3, all proceedings to enforce the order and all prosecutions for any contravention thereof shall be held in abeyance pending the decision of the appeal, and, if the order is set aside on appeal, disobedience thereto shall not be deemed to be an offence.

277. (1) Where an appeal from an order dismissing a servant of the Customsmen Authority whose salary is not less than one hundred rupees per mensem has been disposed of by the Officer Commanding the District, the servant so dismissed may, within thirty days from the date thereof, apply for revision of the decision to the Officer Commanding-in-Chief, the Command, whose decision thereon shall be final.

(2) Where an appeal from an order made by the Customsmen Authority has been disposed of by the District Magistrate, the Customsmen Authority may, within thirty days from the date thereof, apply, through the Officer Commanding the District, to the Local Government, or to such authority as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, for a revision of the decision.

(3) The provisions of this Chapter with respect to appeals shall apply, so far as may be, to applications for revision made under this section.

278. Save as otherwise provided in section 277, every order of an appellate authority shall be final.

279. No appeal shall be decided under this Chapter unless the appellant has been heard, or has had a reasonable opportunity of being heard in person or through a legal practitioner.

## CHAPTER XVI.

## RULES AND BYE-LAWS.

Power to  
make rules.

290. (1) The Governor-General in Council may, after previous publication, make rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the manner in which, and the authority to which, application for permission to occupy land belonging to Government in a customs-warehouse is to be made;
- (b) the authority by which such permission may be granted and the conditions to be annexed to the grant of any such permission;
- (c) the appointment, control, supervision, suspension, removal, dismissal and punishment of servants of Customs Authorities;
- (d) the circumstances in which security shall be demanded from servants of Customs Authorities and the amount and nature of such security;
- (e) the grant of leave, absence or acting allowance to servants of Customs Authorities;
- (f) the creation and management of Provident Funds, and the circumstances in which, and the conditions subject to which contributions thereto shall be made from customs-warehouse funds and by servants of Customs Authorities;
- (g) the keeping of accounts by Customs Authorities and the manner in which such accounts shall be audited and published;
- (h) the definition of the persons by whom, and the manner in which, money may be paid out of a customs-warehouse fund;
- (i) the preparation of estimates of income and expenditure by Customs Authorities and the definition of the persons by whom, and the conditions subject to which, such estimates may be sanctioned;
- (j) the regulation of the procedure of Committees of Arbitration; and
- (k) the prescribing of registers, statements and forms to be used and maintained by any authority for the purposes of this Act.

281. (1) A rule under section 220 may be made either generally for all enclosures or for the whole or any part of any one or more enclosures.

Provisional  
provisions  
regarding  
rules.

(2) All rules so made shall be published in the Gazette of India and in such other manner, if any, as the Governor-General in Council may direct and, on such publication, shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

282. Subject to the provisions of this Act and of the rules made thereunder, a Contonment Authority may, in addition to any by-laws which it is empowered to make by any other provision of this Act, make by-laws to provide for all or any of the following matters in the contonment, namely:—

Power to  
make by-  
laws.

- (1) the registration of births, deaths and marriages, and the taking of a census;
- (2) the enforcement of compulsory vaccination;
- (3) the regulation of the collection and recovery of taxes, tolls and fees under this Act and the refund of taxes;
- (4) the regulation or prohibition of any description of traffic in the streets;
- (5) the manner in which vehicles standing, driven, led or propelled in the streets between sunset and sunrise shall be lighted;
- (6) the seizure and coordination of ownerless animals straying within the limits of the contonment;
- (7) the prevention and extinction of fire;
- (8) the construction of scaffolding for building operations to secure the safety of the general public and of persons working thereon;
- (9) the regulation in any manner not specifically provided for in this Act of the construction, alteration, maintenance, preservation, cleaning and repairs of drains, ventilation-shafts, pipes, water-closets, privies, latrines, urinals, cesspools and other drainage works;
- (10) the regulation or prohibition of the discharge into, or deposit in, drains of sewage, polluted water and other offensive or obstructive matter;
- (11) the regulation or prohibition of the stabling or herding of animals, or of any class of animals, so as to prevent danger to public health;

- (12) the proper disposal of corpses, the regulation and management of burial and burning places and other places for the disposal of corpses, and the fees chargeable for the use of such places where the same are provided or maintained by Government or at the expense of the cemetery fund;
- (13) the permission, regulation or prohibition of the use or occupation of any street or place by transient vendors or by any person for the sale of articles or the exercise of any calling or the setting up of any booth or stall, and the fees chargeable for such use or occupation;
- (14) the regulation and control of encamping grounds, pounds, washing places, jetties, hotels, dish-bungalows, lodging-houses, boarding-houses, buildings let in tenements, residential clubs, restaurants, eating-houses, cafes, refreshment-rooms and places of public recreation, entertainment or resort;
- (15) the regulation of the ventilation, lighting, cleaning, drainage and water-supply of the buildings used for the manufacture or sale of sweets or other potable waters and of butter, milk, sweet-meats and other articles of food or drink for human consumption;
- (16) the matters remaining which conditions may be imposed by licences granted under section 210;
- (17) the control and supervision of places where dangerous or offensive trades are carried on so as to secure cleanliness therein or to mitigate any injurious, offensive or dangerous effects arising or likely to arise therefrom;
- (18) the regulation of the erection of any enclosure, fence, tent, awning or other temporary structure of whatsoever material or nature on any land situated within the environment;
- (19) the laying out of streets, and the regulation and prohibition of the erection of buildings without adequate provision being made for the laying out and location of streets;
- (20) the regulation of the use of public parks and gardens and other public places, and the protection of avenues, trees, grass and other appendances of streets and other public places;



- (22) the regulation of the grazing of animals;
- (23) the fixing and regulation of the use of public bathing and washing places;
- (24) the regulation of the posting of bills and advertisements, and of the position, size, shape or style of name-boards, sign boards and sign-posts;
- (25) the fixation of a method for the sale of articles whether by measure, weight, piece or any other method;
- (26) the rendering necessary of licences within the cantonment—
  - (a) for persons working as job porters for the conveyance of goods;
  - (b) for animals or vehicles let out on hire;
  - (c) for the proprietors or drivers of vehicles, boats or other conveyances, or of animals, kept or plying for hire; or
  - (d) for persons impelling or carrying such vehicles or other conveyances;
- (26) the prescribing of the fee payable for any licence required under clause (25), and of the conditions subject to which such licences may be granted, revised, suspended or withdrawn;
- (27) the regulation of the charges to be made for the services of such job porters and of the hire of such animals, vehicles or other conveyances, and for the remuneration of persons impelling or carrying such vehicles or conveyances as are referred to in clause (25);
- (28) the regulation or prohibition, for purposes of sanitation or the prevention of disease or the protection of public safety or convenience, of any act which occasions or is likely to occasion a nuisance, and for the regulation or prohibition of which no provision is made elsewhere by or under this Act;
- (29) the circumstances and the manner in which owners of buildings or land in the cantonment, who are temporarily absent from, or are not resident in, the cantonment, may be required to appoint as their agents, for all or any of the purposes of this Act or of any rule or by-law made thereunder, persons residing within or near the cantonment;

- (30) the prevention of the spread of infectious or contagious diseases within the cantonment;
- (31) the segregation in, or the removal and exclusion from, the cantonment, or the destruction, of animals suffering or reasonably suspected to be suffering from any infectious or contagious disease;
- (32) the supervision, regulation, conservation and protection from injury, contamination or trespass of sources and means of public water-supply and of appliances for the distribution of water whether within or without the limits of the cantonment;
- (33) the manner in which connections with water-works may be constructed or maintained, and the agency which shall or may be employed for such construction and maintenance;
- (34) the regulation of all matters and things relating to the supply and use of water including the collection and recovery of charges therefor and the prevention of evasion of the same;
- (35) the maintenance of schools, and the furtherance of education generally;
- (36) the regulation or prohibition of the cutting or destruction of trees or shrubs, or of the making of excavations, or of the removal of soil or quarrying, where such regulation or prohibition appears to the Cantonment Authority to be necessary for the maintenance of a water supply, the preservation of the soil, the prevention of landslips or of the formation of ravines or torrents, or the protection of land against erosion, or against the deposit thereon of sand, gravel or stones;
- (37) the rendering necessary of licences for the use of premises within the cantonment as stables or coach-houses or as accommodation for sheep, ponies or fowls;
- (38) the control of the use in the cantonment of mechanical whistles, sirens or trumpets; and
- (39) generally for the regulation of the administration of the cantonment under this Act.

243. Any by-law made by a Cantonment Authority under this Act may provide that a contravention thereof shall be punishable—

Penalty for breach of by-law.

- (a) with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees; or
- (b) with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees and, in the case of a continuing contravention, with an additional fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day during which such contravention continues after conviction for the first such contravention; or
- (c) with fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day during which the contravention continues after the receipt of a notice from the Cantonment Authority by the person contravening the by-law requiring such person to discontinuance such contravention.

244. (1) Any power to make by-laws conferred by this Act is rendered subject to the condition of the by-laws being made after previous publication and of their not taking effect until they have been approved and confirmed by the Local Government and published in the local official Gazette.

Supplemental provisions regarding by-laws.

(2) The Local Government in confirming a by-law may make any change therein which appears to it to be necessary.

(3) The Local Government may, after previous publication of its intention, cancel any by-law which it has confirmed, and thereupon the by-law shall cease to have effect.

245. (1) A copy of all rules and by-laws made under this Act shall be kept at the office of the Cantonment Authority and shall, during office hours, be open free of charge to inspection by any inhabitant of the cantonment.

Rules and by-laws to be available for inspection and publication.

(2) Copies of all such rules and by-laws shall be kept at the office of the Cantonment Authority for sale to the public.

## CHAPTER XVII

### SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

246. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, and subject to any conditions as to compensation or otherwise which it thinks fit to impose, extend to any area beyond a cantonment and in the

Extension of section provisions of the Act and rules to places beyond cantonments.

vicinity thereof, with or without restriction or modification, any of the provisions of Chapters IX, X, XI, XII, XIII, XIV and XV or of any rule or by-law made under this Act for the Cantonment which relates to the subject-matter of any of those Chapters, and every enactment, rule or by-law so extended shall thereupon apply to that area as if the area were included in the Cantonment.

Registration.

237. (1) Paragraphs 2 and 3 of section 54, and sections 59, 107 and 121 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, with respect to the transfer of property by registered instrument, shall, on and from the commencement of this Act, extend to every Cantonment.

(2) Where a Cantonment has not been constituted a sub-division or district for the purpose of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, under section 9 of that Act, the Registrar of the district in which the Cantonment is situated shall cause a copy of such entries in Sections Nos. I and II as relate to immovable property within the Cantonment to be forwarded to the Cantonment Authority annually or at such shorter intervals as the Local Government may prescribe.

Validity of orders and other documents.

238. No notice, order, regulation, license, permission in writing or other such document issued under this Act shall be invalid merely by reason of any defect of form.

Admissibility of documents or entry as evidence.

239. A copy of any receipt, application, plan, notice, order or other document or of any entry in a register, in the possession of a Cantonment Authority shall, if duly certified by the legal keeper thereof or other person authorized by the Cantonment Authority in this behalf, be admissible in evidence of the existence of the document or entry, and shall be admitted as evidence of the matters and transactions therein recorded in every case where, and to the same extent to which, the original document or entry would, if produced, have been admissible to prove such matters.

Exclusion by officers or servants of the Cantonment Authority.

240. No officer or servant of a Cantonment Authority shall, in any legal proceeding to which the Cantonment Authority is not a party, be required to produce any register or document the contents of which can be proved under section 239 by a certified copy, or to appear as a witness to prove any matter or transaction recorded therein save by order of the Court made for special cause.

291. For the purposes of the Government Buildings Act, 1930, *contaminated and Contaminated Authorities* shall be deemed to be municipalities and municipal authorities respectively.
292. The quarantines mentioned in Schedule VI are repeated to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof:
- Provided that licenses and permits given under the Quarantines Act, 1910, and in force at the commencement of this Act, shall be deemed to have been given under this Act.

SCHEDULE I.

NOTICE OF DEMAND.  
(See Section 21.)

To \_\_\_\_\_ residing \_\_\_\_\_

Take notice that the Contaminated Authority demands from \_\_\_\_\_ the sum of \_\_\_\_\_

from \_\_\_\_\_ on account of \_\_\_\_\_ (the sum) \_\_\_\_\_

for the period of \_\_\_\_\_ commencing on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_, and ending on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_, and that if, within thirty days from the service of this notice, the said sum is not paid to the Contaminated Authority or satisfaction made for non-payment is not shown to the satisfaction of the Executive Officer, a warrant of distress will be issued for the recovery of the same with costs.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_.

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_  
Executive Officer,  
Contaminated.

SCHEDULE II.

FORM OF WARRANT.  
(See Section 22.)

(Here insert the name of the officer charged with the execution of the warrant.)

Whereas A. B. of \_\_\_\_\_ has not paid, and has not \_\_\_\_\_  
(Here insert the name of the person who has not paid the sum.)  
of \_\_\_\_\_ the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ for the period \_\_\_\_\_  
of \_\_\_\_\_ commencing on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_, and ending on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 19\_\_\_\_, which sum is lawfully due:

And whereas thirty days have elapsed since the service on him of notice of demand for the same;  
This is to command you to distain, subject to the provisions of the Contaminated Act, 1910, the movable property of the said A. B. to the amount of the said sum of Rs. \_\_\_\_\_; and





The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor-General on the 1st March 1924, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

# ACT No. III of 1924.

*An Act to regulate the entry into and residence in British India of persons domiciled in other British Possessions.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for regulating the entry into and residence in British India of persons domiciled in the British Possessions on a basis of reciprocity; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title,  
commence-  
ment and  
extent.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Immigration into India Act, 1924.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor-General in Council may notify in the *Gazette of India*.

(3) It shall extend to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan.

Repeals.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "British Possession" means any part of His Majesty's Dominion other than British India, the United Kingdom and Iceland, and includes Protectorates and territories which are or may be administered by a Dominion as a mandatory on behalf of the League of Nations;

(b) "entry" includes landing at any port in British India during the period of the ship's stay on her way to a destination outside British India.

Rules as  
regards entry  
into and  
residence in  
British India.

3. The Governor-General in Council may make rules for the purpose of securing that persons not being of Indian origin, domiciled in any British Possession, shall have no greater rights and privileges, as regards entry into and residence in British India, than are accorded by the law and administration of such Possession to persons of Indian domicile.

Powers to  
make rules.

4. The Governor-General in Council may, without prejudice to the generality of the powers contained in section 3 of this Act, make rules—

(a) to provide for the establishment of a suitable agency to administer the rules and to define its functions and powers;



(f) to provide suitable penalties for the contravention of such rules or attempt to contravene them, or the abetment of such contravention; and

(g) to authorise the arrest of any person contravening or reasonably suspected of contravening any such rule, and to prescribe the duties of public servants and others in regard to such arrests.

5. If any person alleged to be domiciled in any <sup>Foreign State</sup> British Possession and to be subject to the provisions of this Act raises the plea that he is not so domiciled or that <sup>the provisions of this Act do not apply to him</sup>, the onus of proving the truth of such plea shall lie on the aforesaid person.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor-General on the 13th March 1924, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

**ACT No. IV of 1924.**

*An Act to provide for the constitution of a Central Board of Revenue and to amend certain enactments for the purpose of conferring powers and imposing duties on the said Board.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the constitution of a Central Board of Revenue and to amend certain enactments for the purpose of conferring powers and imposing duties on the said Board; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924. <sup>(2) It shall come into force on the first day of April 1924.</sup>

(2) It shall come into force on the first day of April 1924.

2. As soon as may be after the commencement of this Act, the Governor-General in Council shall constitute a Central Board of Revenue, consisting of one or more persons appointed by him, which shall be subject to the control of the Governor-General in Council in the exercise of such powers and the performance of such duties as may be entrusted to it by the Governor-General in Council or by or under any law.

Revisions of  
the Budget.

3. The Governor-General in Council may make rules for the purpose of regulating the transaction of business by the Central Board of Revenue, and every order made or act done in accordance with such rules shall be deemed to be the order or act, as the case may be, of the Central Board of Revenue.

Amendment  
of enact-  
ments.

4. The enactments specified in the Schedule are hereby amended to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the fourth column thereof:

Provided that, where the power to make any appointment, or issue any notification, order, scheme or rule, or prescribe any form, is transferred by the operation of this Act from any authority to the Central Board of Revenue or any other authority, any such appointment, notification, order, scheme, rule, or form made, issued or prescribed by the first-mentioned authority before the commencement of this Act shall continue in force and be deemed to have been made, issued or prescribed by the Central Board of Revenue or such other authority, as the case may be, unless and until it is superseded by an appointment, notification, order, scheme, rule, or form made, issued or prescribed by the said Board or authority.

#### THE SCHEDULE.

##### ENACTMENTS AMENDED.

(Schedule 4.)

Year.	No.	Short title.	Amendment.
1938	XXIII.	The Sales Taxation Act, 1931.	1. In section— (1) the clause (c) of the following clause shall be reworded, namely:— “(c) ‘Chief Executive authority’ means the Central Board of Revenue constituted under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1925, and including, in addition to any person so designated, the Government, as the Central Board, by and through the Director of Sales Taxation, from the Central Board of Revenue to a Local Government, the Local Government or such officer as may be deemed fit to exercise any appointment or act.” (2) after clause (1) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:— “(1A) ‘Chief Executive authority’ means, in relation to a notification issued by a Local Government, the local official under the act, in relation to a notification issued by the Central Board of Revenue, the Director of Sales Taxation.”



Publication of amendments in local official Gazette	Year.	No.	Short title.	Amendments.
Publication of amendments in local official Gazette	1928	7731	The New Customs Act, 1916-1926	<p>11. After section 12(4) of the said section shall be inserted, namely:—</p> <p>"12A. Any notification published in the Gazette of India by the Chief Customs-Inspector under section 12, section 14, section 15, section 16, section 17, section 18, section 19, section 20, section 21, section 22 or section 23 shall be subject to as published in the local official Gazette of each province if within 15 articles."</p>
				<p>1. For clause (2) of section 2, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—</p> <p>"(2) Chief Customs-Inspector shall submit the Central Board of Customs and Excise under the Customs Board of Revenue Act, 1904, and sections 10, section 11, and section 12, shall be subject to the provisions of the Customs Board of Revenue in a local Government, the Local Government may apply the provisions of the said Act."</p> <p>2. In section 11(1) and (2) of clause (2) of section 11, the words "the Local Government" shall be substituted.</p> <p>3. In section 11, the words "the Local Government" shall be substituted.</p> <p>4. In section 11, the words "the Local Government" shall be substituted.</p>
	1928	X	The Indian Customs Act, 1916	<p>In section 1, for the words "the Local Government" the words "the Local Government" shall be substituted.</p>
				<p>In section 1, for the words "the Local Government" the words "the Local Government" shall be substituted.</p>
	1928	10	The Indian Customs Act, 1916	<p>In section 1, for the words "the Local Government" the words "the Local Government" shall be substituted.</p>
				<p>1. After clause (2) of section 1, the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—</p> <p>"(1A) In the Customs Board of Revenue under the Customs Board of Revenue Act, 1904, and sections 10, section 11, and section 12, shall be subject to the provisions of the Customs Board of Revenue in a local Government, the Local Government may apply the provisions of the said Act."</p>

Year	No.	As in this	Amendment.
1923	XI	The Indian Income-tax Act, 1922.	8. In clauses (1) and (10) of section 5, in sub-clause (1) of section 6, in sub-clause (1) of section 14, in sub-clause (1) of section 15, in sub-clause (1) of section 16, and in sub-clause (1) of section 17, for the words "the Board of Indian Revenue" the words "the Central Board of Revenue" shall be substituted.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor-General on the 15th March 1924, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. V of 1924.

*An Act further to amend the Indian Penal Code for certain purposes.*

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Penal Code for certain purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1924.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, appoint.

2. In sections 373 and 378 of the Indian Penal Code, for the word "sixteen" the word "eighteen" shall be substituted.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor-General on the 15th March 1924, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT No. VI of 1924.

*An Act to consolidate the law relating to Criminal Tribes.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate the law relating to criminal tribes: It is hereby enacted as follows:—

*Preliminary.*

1. (1) This Act may be called the Criminal Tribes Act, 1924.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India,

- Section 2.** In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant to the subject or context,—
- (1) "district" includes a Presidency town and the town of Bangalore;
- (2) "District Magistrate" means, in the case of a Presidency-town or the town of Bangalore, the Commissioner of Police;
- (3) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act; and
- (4) "Superintendent of Police" means, in the case of a Presidency-town or the town of Bangalore, any officer appointed by the Local Government to perform the duties of a Superintendent of Police under this Act.

#### *Notification of Criminal Tribes.*

- Section 3.** If the Local Government has reason to believe that any tribe, gang or class of persons, or any part of a tribe, gang or class, is addicted to the systematic commission of non-bailable offences, it may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that such tribe, gang or class or, as the case may be, that such part of the tribe, gang or class is a criminal tribe for the purposes of this Act.

#### *Registration of Members of Criminal Tribes.*

- Section 4.** The Local Government may direct the District Magistrate to make or to cause to be made a register of the members of any criminal tribe, or part of a criminal tribe, within his district.

- Section 5.** Upon receiving such direction, the District Magistrate shall publish notice in the prescribed manner at the place where the register is to be made and at such other places as he may think fit, calling upon all the members of the criminal tribe or part, as the case may be,—
- (a) to appear at a time and place therein specified before a person appointed by him in this behalf;
- (b) to give to that person such information as may be necessary to enable him to make the register; and
- (c) to allow their finger- impressions to be recorded:
- Provided that the District Magistrate may exempt any member from registration and may cancel any such exemption.

Sec. 6.  
Act 11 of  
1911.

6. The register, when made, shall be placed in the charge of the Superintendent of Police, who shall, from time to time, report to the District Magistrate any alterations which ought in his opinion to be made therein, either by way of addition or omission.

Sec. 7.  
Act 11 of  
1911.

7. (1) After the register has been placed in the keeping of the Superintendent of Police, no person's name shall be added to the register, and no registration shall be cancelled, except by, or under an order in writing of, the District Magistrate.

(2) Before the name of any person is added to the register under this section, the Magistrate shall give notice in the prescribed manner to the person concerned—

(a) to appear before him or an authority appointed by him in this behalf at a time and place therein specified;

(b) to give to him or such authority such information as may be necessary to enable the entry to be made; and

(c) to allow his finger-impressions to be recorded.

Sec. 8.  
Act 11 of  
1911.

8. Any person deeming himself aggrieved by any entry made, or proposed to be made, in such register, either when the register is first made or subsequently, may complain to the District Magistrate against such entry, and the Magistrate shall retain such person's name on the register, or order it therein or remove it therefrom, as he may think fit.

Sec. 9.  
Act 11 of  
1911.

9. The District Magistrate or any officer empowered by him in this behalf may at any time order the finger-impressions of any registered member of a criminal tribe to be taken.

Sec. 10.  
Act 11 of  
1911.

10. The Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, issue in respect of any criminal tribe officer or both of the following directions, namely, that every registered member thereof shall, in the prescribed manner,

(a) report himself at fixed intervals;

(b) notify his place of residence and any change or intended change of residence, and any absence or intended absence, from his residence.

*Restriction of Movements of Criminal Tribes.*

Powers to  
restrict  
movements  
of, or settle  
criminal  
tribes.

11. (1) If the Local Government considers that it is expedient that any criminal tribe, or any part or member of a criminal tribe, should be—

Sec. 10 and  
Schedule I,  
Act  
XXXX of  
1916,  
Sec. 12, Act  
of 1920.

(a) restricted in its or his movements to any specified area, or

(b) settled in any place of residence, the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare that such criminal tribe, part or member, as the case may be, shall be restricted in its or his movements to the area specified in the notification, or shall be settled in the place of residence so specified in the case may be.

(2) Before making any such declaration, the Local Government shall consider the following matters, namely:—

(i) the nature and the circumstances of the offences in which the members of the criminal tribe or part or the individual member, as the case may be, are or is believed to have been concerned;

(ii) whether the criminal tribe, part or member follows any lawful occupation, and whether such occupation is a real occupation or merely a pretence for the purpose of facilitating the commission of crimes;

(iii) the suitability of the restriction area, or of the place of residence, as the case may be, which it is proposed to specify in the notification; and

(iv) the manner in which it is proposed that the persons to be restricted or settled shall earn their living within the restriction area, or in the place of residence, and the adequacy of the arrangements which are proposed therefor.

Powers to  
vary specified  
area or place  
of residence.

12. The Local Government may by a like notification vary the terms of any notification issued by it under section 11 for the purpose of specifying another restriction area or another place of residence, as the case may be, and any officer empowered in this behalf by the Local Government may, by order in writing, vary any notification made under section 11 or under this section for the purpose of specifying another restriction area, or as the case may be, another place of residence, in the same district.

Sec. 10,  
Act III of  
1911.

Sec. 12 & 13,  
Act I of  
1920.



Sec. 8 & 12, Act of 1915. 13. Any notification made by the Local Government under section 11 or section 12 may specify, as the restriction area or as the place of residence, an area or place situated in any other province, provided that the consent of the Local Government of that province shall first have been obtained.

Power of Local Government to restrict or settle criminal tribe in any other province.

Sec. 14, Act of 1915. 14. Every registered member of a criminal tribe, whose movements have been restricted or who has been settled in a place of residence in pursuance of any notification under section 11 or section 12, shall attend at such place and at such time and before such person as may be prescribed in this behalf.

Provision of person at which member of tribe must attend at place of residence.

Sec. 15, Act of 1915. 15. (1) Where, in pursuance of any such notification, any member of a criminal tribe is restricted in his movements to an area, or is settled in a place of residence, situated in a province other than that by the Local Government of which the notification under section 5 relating to the criminal tribe was issued, all the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder shall apply to him as if the notification under section 5 had been issued by the Local Government of such other province.

Application of Act when criminal tribe is transferred from one province or district to another.

(2) If any criminal tribe, or any part of a criminal tribe, which has been registered under section 4 in any district, or any member of such tribe or part, is restricted in its or his movements to an area, or is settled in a place of residence, situated in another district (whether in the same province or not), the register or, as the case may be, the relevant entries or entry therein shall be transferred to the Superintendent of Police of the last-mentioned district, and all the provisions of this Act and the rules made thereunder shall apply as if the criminal tribe or part had been registered in that district, and the District Magistrate or that district shall have power to exercise any exemption granted under section 5.

#### Settlements and Schools.

Sec. 16, Act of 1915. 16. The Local Government may establish industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlements and may order to be placed in any such settlement any criminal tribe, or any part or member of a criminal tribe, in respect of which or of whom a notification has been issued under section 11:

Power to place tribe in settlement.

Provided that no such order shall be made unless the necessity for making it has been established to the satisfaction of the Local Government, after an inquiry held by such authority and in such manner as may be prescribed.

Power to place children in industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlements and to appoint them.

17. (1) The Local Government may establish industrial, agricultural or reformatory schools for children, and may order to be separated and removed from their parents or guardians and to be placed in any such school or schools the children of members of any criminal tribe or part of a criminal tribe, in respect of which a notification has been issued under section 11.

(2) For every school established under sub-section (1), a Superintendent shall be appointed by the Local Government.

(3) The provisions of sections 18 to 23 of the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, shall, so far as may be, apply in the case of every school for children established under this section as if the Superintendent of such school were a Superintendent and the children placed in such school were youthful offenders within the meaning of that Act.

(4) For the purposes of this section the term "children" includes all persons under the age of eighteen and above the age of six years.

(5) The decision of the District Magistrate as to the age of any person for the purposes of this section shall be final.

Power to discharge or transfer any person from any industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlement or school.

18. The Local Government or any officer authorized by it in this behalf may at any time, by general or special order, direct any person who may be in any industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlement or school in the province—

(a) to be discharged, or

(b) to be transferred to some other settlement or school in the province.

Power to direct any person to be placed or transferred, as the case may be, to any industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlement or school in any other province, provided that the consent of the Local Government of that province shall first have been obtained.

19. Any order made under section 16, section 17 or section 18 may specify the settlement or school in which any person is to be placed or to which he is to be transferred, as the case may be, any industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlement or school in any other province, provided that the consent of the Local Government of that province shall first have been obtained.

*Rules.*

Section 29,  
Act III of  
1911.

29. (1) The Local Government may make rules to carry out the purposes and objects of this Act. To be to make rules

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for or regulate—

(a) the form and contents of the register referred to in section 4;

(b) the manner in which the notice referred to in section 5 shall be published and the means by which the persons whom it concerns, and the village-headmen, village-watchmen and land-owners and occupiers of the village in which such persons reside, and the agents of such land-owners or occupiers, shall be informed of its publication;

(c) the addition of names to the register and the erasure of names therefrom, and the mode in which the notice referred to in sub-section (2) of section 7 shall be given;

(d) the manner in which persons mentioned in section 10 shall report themselves, or notify their residence or any change or intended change of residence, or any absence or intended absence;

(e) the nature of the restrictions to be observed by persons whose movements have been restricted by notifications under section 11 or section 12;

Section 16,  
Act I of 1923.

(f) the circumstances in which members of a criminal tribe shall be required to possess and produce for inspection certificates of identity, and the manner in which such certificates shall be granted;

(g) the conditions as to holding passes under which persons may be permitted to leave the place in which they are settled or confined, or the area to which their movements are restricted;

(h) the conditions to be inserted in any such pass in regard to—

(i) the place where the holder of the pass may go or reside;

(ii) the persons before whom, from time to time, he shall be bound to present himself; and

(iii) the time during which he may absent himself;

(j) the place and time at which, and the persons before whom, members of a criminal tribe shall attend in accordance with the provisions of section 14;

(f) the authority by whom and the manner in which the inquiry referred to in section 16 shall be held; Sec. 16, and  
17 (1902).

(g) the inspection of the residences and villages of any criminal tribe;

(h) the terms upon which registered members of criminal tribes may be discharged from the operation of this Act;

(i) the management, control and supervision of industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlements and schools;

(j) the works on which, and the hours during which, persons placed in an industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlement shall be employed, the rate at which they shall be paid, and the disposal, for the benefit of such persons, of the surplus proceeds of their labour; and

(k) the discipline to which persons endeavouring to escape from any industrial, agricultural or reformatory settlement or school, or otherwise offending against the rules for the time being in force, shall be subject, the periodical visitation of such settlement or school and the removal from it of such persons as it shall seem expedient to remove.

#### *Powers and Functions.*

*Powers for* 21. Whoever, being a member of a criminal tribe, Sec. 21, and  
22 (1902).  
without lawful excuse, the burden of proving which shall  
lie upon him,—

(a) fails to appear in compliance with a notice issued under section 5 or section 7, or

(b) intentionally omits to furnish any information required under either of those sections, or

(c) when required to furnish information under either of those sections, furnishes as true any information which he knows or has reason to believe to be false, or

(d) refuses to show his finger-impressions to be taken by any person acting under an order passed under section 3,

may be arrested without warrant, and shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

Page 21, 22 of 1911.  
Page 21, 22 of 1912.

22. (1) Whoever, being a registered member of a criminal tribe, contravenes a rule made under clause (c), clause (g) or clause (h) of section 20 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend,—

- (a) on a first conviction, to one year,
  - (b) on a second conviction, to two years, and
  - (c) on any subsequent conviction, to three years,
- or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

(2) Whoever, being a registered member of a criminal tribe, contravenes any other rule made under section 20 shall be punishable,—

- (a) on a first conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both; and
- (b) on any subsequent conviction, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

Page 11, 12 of 1912.

(3) Any person who commits or is reasonably suspected of having committed an offence made punishable by this section which is not a cognizable offence as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, may be arrested without a warrant by any officer in charge of a police-station or by any police-officer not below the rank of a sub-inspector.

Page 12, 13 of 1911.  
Page 12 of 1912.

23. (1) Whoever, being a member of any criminal tribe and having been convicted of any of the offences under the Indian Penal Code specified in Schedule I, is convicted of the same or of any other such offence shall, in the absence of special reasons to the contrary which shall be stated in the judgment of the Court, be punished,—

- (a) on a second conviction, with imprisonment for a term of not less than seven years, and
- (b) on a third or any subsequent conviction, with transportation for life;

Provided that not more than one of any such convictions which may have occurred before the 1st day of March, 1911, shall be taken into account for the purpose of this subsection.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the liability of such person to any further or other punishment to which he may be liable under the Indian Penal Code or any other law.

**24.** Whoever, being a registered member of any criminal tribe, is found in any place under such circumstances as to satisfy the Court,—

(a) that he was about to commit, or aid in the commission of, theft or robbery, or

(b) that he was waiting for an opportunity to commit theft or robbery,

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

**25. (1)** Whoever, being a registered member of a criminal tribe,—

(a) is found in any part of British India, beyond the area or place of residence, if any, to which his movements have been restricted or in which he has been settled without the prescribed pass, or in a place or at a time not permitted by the conditions of his pass, or

(b) except from an industrial, agricultural or refractory settlement or school, may be arrested without warrant by any police-officer, village-headman or village-watchman, and may be taken before a Magistrate, who, on proof of the facts, shall order him to be removed to such area or place or to such settlement or school, as the case may be, there to be dealt with in accordance with this Act or any rules made thereunder.

(2) The rules for the time being in force for the removal of prisoners shall apply to all persons removed under this section or under any other provision of this Act.

Provided that an order from the Local Government or from the Inspector-General of Prisons shall not be necessary for the removal of such persons.

**26. (1)** Every village-headman and village watchman in a village in which any members of a criminal tribe reside, and every owner or occupier of land on which any such persons reside, and the agent of any such owner or occupier, shall forthwith communicate to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station any information which he may obtain of—

(a) the failure of any such person to appear and give information when required to do so by a notice issued under section 5; or

(3) the departure of any registered member of a criminal tribe from such village or from such land, as the case may be.

(4) Every village-headman and village-watchman in a village, and every owner or occupier of land and the agent of any such owner or occupier, shall forthwith communicate to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station any information which he may obtain of the arrival at such village or on such land, as the case may be, of any persons who may reasonably be suspected of being members of any criminal tribe.

Section 27. Any village-headman, village-watchman, owner or occupier of land, and the agent of any such owner or occupier, who fails to comply with the requirements of section 26, shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under the first part of section 176 of the Indian Penal Code.

Punish-  
ment of  
such offence.

Section 28. The Local Government, if it is satisfied that adequate provision has been made by the law of any State in India for the restriction of the movements or the settlement in a place of residence of persons such as are referred to in section 3, and for securing the welfare of persons so restricted or settled, may, with the consent of the Prince or Chief of that State, direct the removal to that State of any criminal tribe, or part of a criminal tribe, for the time being in the province, and may authorise the taking of all measures necessary to effect such removal:

Power to  
direct removal  
of persons  
to  
other  
States  
in  
India.

Provided that no person shall be so removed if the Local Government is satisfied that he is a subject of His Majesty.

#### Supplemental

Section 29. No Court shall question the validity of any notification issued under section 3, section 11, or section 12, on the ground that the provisions hereinbefore contained or any of them have not been complied with, or shall entertain in any form whatever the question whether they have been complied with; but every such notification shall be conclusive proof that it has been issued in accordance with law.

Not of jurisdiction of  
Court in  
question  
relating to  
notification.

Section 30. The enactments mentioned in Schedule II are hereby repealed to the extent specified in the fourth column thereof.

Repeals.

## SCHEDULE I.

(See Section 25.)

## CHAPTER XII.

The Schedule, Sections,  
and List of  
1911.

- 231. Counterfeiting coin.
- 232. Counterfeiting Queen's coin.
- 233. Making or selling instrument for counterfeiting coin.
- 234. Making or selling instrument for counterfeiting Queen's coin.
- 235. Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.
- 236. Delivery of coin, possessed with the knowledge that it is counterfeit.
- 237. Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is counterfeit.
- 242. Possession of counterfeit coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.
- 243. Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.

## CHAPTER XVI.

- 346. Culpable homicide.
- 347. Attempt to murder.
- 348. Attempt to commit culpable homicide.
- 351. Being a thief.
- 352. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
- 354. Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.
- 355. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.
- 357. Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or to constrain to an illegal act.
- 375. Causing hurt by means of poison, etc., with intent to commit an offence.
- 379. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or to constrain to an illegal act.



Sections.

322. Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.  
 323. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.  
 324. Kidnapping child under ten years with intent to steal from his person.

CHAPTER XVII.

325. Theft after preparation made for causing death, hurt or restraint, in order to the committing of the theft.  
 326. Extortion.  
 327. Putting person in fear of injury in order to commit extortion.  
 328. Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.  
 329. Putting person in fear of death or of grievous hurt in order to commit extortion.  
 330. Robbery.  
 331. Dacoity.  
 332. Attempt to commit robbery.  
 333. Voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery.  
 334. Robbery or dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.  
 335. Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapons.  
 336. Making preparation to commit dacoity.  
 337. Assembling for purpose of committing dacoity.  
 338. Larking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.  
 339. Larking house-trespass or house-breaking by night after preparation for hurt, assault or wrongful restraint.  
 340. Grievous hurt caused whilst committing larking house-trespass or house-breaking.  
 341. All persons jointly concerned in larking house-trespass or house-breaking by night punishable where death or grievous hurt caused by one of them.

## SCHEDULE II.

(Part Section 25.)

Year.	Session.	First title.	Extent of repeal.
1893.	III.	The Criminal Tribes Act, 1891.	As much of the Act as has not been repealed.
1894.	I.	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1894.	As much of Schedule II as is added in the Criminal Tribes Act, 1891.
1895.	II.	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1895.	As much of Schedule I as relates to the Criminal Tribes Act, 1891.
1896.	XXXVIII.	The Criminal Tribes Act, 1896.	As much of Schedule I as relates to the Criminal Tribes Act, 1891.
1899.	I.	The Criminal Tribes (Amendment) Act, 1899.	The whole Act.

The following Act of the Indian Legislature received the assent of the Governor-General on the 15th March 1924, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

## ACT No. VII of 1924.

*An Act to amend certain enactments and to repeal certain other enactments.*

WHEREAS it is expedient that certain enactments should be made in the enactments specified in the First Schedule;

And whereas it is also expedient that certain enactments specified in the Second Schedule which are spent or have otherwise become unnecessary, or have ceased to be in force otherwise than by express specific repeal, should be expressly and specifically repealed;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Repealing and Amending Act, 1924.

Amendment of certain enactments.

2. The enactments specified in the First Schedule are hereby amended to the extent and in the manner mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

Repeal of certain enactments.

3. The enactments specified in the Second Schedule are hereby repealed to the extent mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

Repeal.

4. The repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Act or Regulation in which such enactment has been applied, incorporated or referred to;

and this Act shall not affect the validity, invalidity, effect or consequences of anything already done or suffered, or any right, title, obligation or liability already acquired, asserted or incurred, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or any release or discharge of or from any debt, penalty, obligation, liability, claim or demand, or any indemnity already granted, or the proof of any past act or thing;

nor shall this Act effect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form of action or pleading, practice or procedure or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognised or derived by, in or from any enactment hereby repealed;

nor shall the repeal by this Act of any enactment revive or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, liability, right, title, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage, practice, procedure or other matter or thing not now existing or in force.

# THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

## AMENDMENTS.

(See Section 1.)

Year.	Chapter.	Short Title.	Amendment.
1908	V	The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908.	In sub-section (2) of section 511, for the word and figure "sub-section (2)" the word and figure "sub-section (3)" shall be substituted. In sub-section (1) of section 516, after the word and figure "section 501" the word and figure "sub-section (2)" shall be inserted.
1909	XL	The Magistrate's Act, 1909.	In sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Statute, for the word "Clause" the word "Case" shall be substituted.
1910	XLVII	The Imperial Bank of India Act, 1910.	In clause (a) of Part I of Schedule I after the words "purpose of" the word "the" shall be inserted.
1911	XL	The Indian Universities Act, 1911.	In sub-section (3) of section 10, for the words "on the" the words "in the" shall be substituted.
1912	VIII	The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1912.	In sub-section (1) of section 10, for the words "any one of" the words "any one of" shall be substituted. In sub-section (3) of section 16, for the words "usually performed" the words "usually performed" shall be substituted. In paragraph (c) of sub-section (1) of section 16, for the words "or any one of" the words "and any one of" shall be substituted.

#### THE STUDY SCHEDULE

**Keywords:**

Phone: 504-835-3333

Year	Number	Report title	Remarks
1909	XXXI	The <i>Spending and Accounting Act, 1909</i>	As made of the House, <i>Senate's</i> as subject to the <i>Lower House</i> , <i>Committee</i> , 1909.
1910	XL	The <i>Spending and Accounting Act, 1910</i>	In section 24, the <i>Spending and Accounting Act</i> , 1910.
1910	XLIII	The <i>Spending and Accounting Act, 1910</i>	The whole Act.
1910	XLIII	The <i>Spending and Accounting Act, 1910</i>	As re-adopted (1) of section 24, the whole Act as a department, and in relation to the whole Act and subsequent the whole Act as a department.
1910	XLIII	The <i>Spending and Accounting Act, 1910</i>	In view of <i>Senate's</i> <i>Committee</i> in the <i>Lower House</i> as <i>Committee</i> in, 1910.

H. MOSCIEFF SMITH

Secretary to the Government of India.

(Republished by order of His Excellency, the Governor  
in Council.)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,  
Surg. to Govt., Law (Legislation) Dept.

Port St. George, March 25, 1924.

No. 359.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undersigned gentlemen to be Special Magistrates for the area assigned within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at the places specified opposite to their names with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in notification No. 537, dated the 19th August 1919, published at page 1040 and 1041 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette of the 26th June, as amended by notification No. 585, dated the 27th October 1920, published at page 3242 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 23rd October 1920, and notification, dated the 19th January 1923, published at page 145 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 26th January 1923:—

M.R. Ey. Mahaveen Theroopana Sampana Theroopana Arangal—Sivillipattinam in the district of Travancor.

M.R. Ey. Mathewappa Appayya Gero—Kozhik in the district of Malabar.

No. 360.—Under section 21 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the second class, and, under section 35, they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to award sentences and sentences under section 169, and under the detention of persons in the custody of the Police under section 167 and powers under as to five offenders under section 363:—

M.R. Ey. K. Sathyan Appayyan, Sankhadesa Thiruvananthapuram in the district of Cochin.

M.R. Ey. Sivarajappa Venkateswarappa Puzhala, Sathikadesa-Magistrate in the district of Cochin.

Port St. George, April 1, 1924.

No. 361.—Under section 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the first class, and, under section 35, he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class, except the power to try cases summarily under section 265 and to hear appeals from the sentences of second and third class Magistrates:—

M.R. Ey. Thevarallam Rajagopal Menon, Arangal, Deputy Collector in the district of Kottam.

No. 362.—Under section 13 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Frederick Miller Smith, Captain, 23rd Madras Regiment, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the third class, and, under sections 4 and 6 of the Government Act, 1916, he is appointed Assistant Magistrate of St. Thomas Mount, Palladium and Puzhambalam, and Captain Cyril Steeles Jones.

Port St. George, April 3, 1924.

No. 363.—Under section 18 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undersigned gentlemen to be a Temporary Presidency Magistrate for the City of Madras and to empower him to sit on the Bench constituted for that City:—

M.R. Ey. Odappayya Adakkappa Odappayya Kattuman Gundachari Chackrayar Arangal.

No. 364.—Under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to confer on M.R. Ey. Zam Chackachappa Menon, Vellayalappu Kottayam Arangal, Special Magistrate for the area assigned within the jurisdiction of the Bench of Magistrates at Yerracher in the district of Travancor, all the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the second class and further to direct and by notification (1) of section 29 of the Code that he shall exercise those powers of a member of the Bench of Magistrates constituted for that area.

Port St. George, March 25, 1924.

No. 365.—Under section 295 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as amended by Acts XVII and XXXVII of 1901, the Government hereby specially empower the undersigned Magistrate Magistrate in the districts specified above their names to pass orders as to Court officers:—

# Kannur.

M.R. Ey. C. Bhaktavatsala Nayudu.	M.R. Ey. S. Venkataswamy.
" B. Ganapathi Appay.	" Ch. Sathyan Puzhala.
" K. V. Krishnaswami Nayudu.	" G. Ramaswami Puzhala.
" P. Prabhayya Puzhala.	" K. Hanumanthappa Puzhala.
" M. Sathyanarayana.	" K. Venkateswami Puzhala.
" T. Sathyanarayana Puzhala.	" S. Venkateswami Puzhala.
" V. S. R. V. Sathyan Puzhala.	" T. Krishnaswami Puzhala.
" T. Venkateswami.	" M. Sathyanarayana.
" A. Sathyanarayana Appay.	" G. Krishnaswami Nayudu.
" K. Sathyanarayana Nayudu.	" Ch. Venkateswami Puzhala.

# Vandavasi.

M.R. Ey. S. Sathyanarayana Nayudu.	M.R. Ey. T. V. Chelappan Nayudu.
" B. Sathyanarayana Nayudu.	" K. C. Sathyanarayana Puzhala.
" V. Venkateswami Puzhala.	" K. Sathyan Puzhala.
" V. Sathyan Puzhala.	" C. Sathyan Appay.
" K. Sathyanarayana Puzhala.	" C. Sathyan Puzhala.
" D. Venkateswami Nayudu.	" A. Sathyan Puzhala.
" K. Sathyan Puzhala.	" T. Sathyanarayana Puzhala.
" G. Sathyanarayana Puzhala.	" G. Sathyan Puzhala.
" S. Sathyanarayana Puzhala.	" K. Sathyan Appay.
" K. Sathyanarayana Puzhala.	



Whereas it appears to Government that the aforementioned lands are needed for public purposes, to wit, for provision of well and school sites for the District Office, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1924, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1915, and the Governor in Council hereby authorizes the District Labour Officer, Tanjore, his staff and workmen to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (1) of the Act. All persons interested in the lands are required to lodge before the aforementioned officer within thirty days after the issue of the notification a statement in writing of their objections, if any, to the proposed acquisition.

2. Under sections 3 (c) and 4-A of the same Act, the Governor in Council appoints the District Labour Officer, Tanjore, to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act.

Tanjore District, Kumbakonam taluk, No. 43, Tappalur village.

By S.S. No. 593-1924, No. 438 part, belonging to St. John's Foundation by grantee Narayana, bounded on the north by No. 543-1-2 and by No. 543-3, south by No. 543-4, east by No. 543-5, and by No. 543-6	0-0-0
By S.S. No. 519-1-1924, No. 438 part, belonging to St. John's Foundation by grantee Narayana, bounded on the north by No. 543-1, south by No. 543-2, east by No. 543-3, and by No. 543-4	0-0-0
By S.S. No. 519-1-1924, No. 438 part, belonging to St. John's Foundation by grantee Narayana, bounded on the north by No. 543-1, south by No. 543-2, east by No. 543-3, and by No. 543-4	0-0-0
Total ..	0-0-0

Whereas it appears to Government that the aforementioned lands are needed for public purposes, to wit, for provision of house-sites for some labourers, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1924, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1915, and the Governor in Council hereby authorizes the District Labour Officer, Tanjore, his staff and workmen to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (1) of the Act. All persons interested in the lands are required to lodge before the aforementioned officer within thirty days after the issue of the notification a statement in writing of their objections, if any, to the proposed acquisition.

3. Under sections 3 (c) and 4-A of the same Act, the Governor in Council appoints the District Labour Officer, Tanjore, to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act.

Tanjore District, Kumbakonam taluk, No. 137, Kanganthi village (Kumbakonam hamlet).

By S.S. No. 593-1924, No. 137 part, belonging to St. John's Foundation by grantee Narayana, bounded on the north by No. 543-1, south by No. 543-2, east by No. 543-3, and by No. 543-4	0-0-0
By S.S. No. 519-1-1924, No. 137 part, belonging to St. John's Foundation by grantee Narayana, bounded on the north by No. 543-1, south by No. 543-2, east by No. 543-3, and by No. 543-4	0-0-0
By S.S. No. 519-1-1924, No. 137 part, belonging to St. John's Foundation by grantee Narayana, bounded on the north by No. 543-1, south by No. 543-2, east by No. 543-3, and by No. 543-4	0-0-0
By S.S. No. 519-1-1924, No. 137 part, belonging to St. John's Foundation by grantee Narayana, bounded on the north by No. 543-1, south by No. 543-2, east by No. 543-3, and by No. 543-4	0-0-0
By S.S. No. 519-1-1924, No. 137 part, belonging to St. John's Foundation by grantee Narayana, bounded on the north by No. 543-1, south by No. 543-2, east by No. 543-3, and by No. 543-4	0-0-0
By S.S. No. 519-1-1924, No. 137 part, belonging to St. John's Foundation by grantee Narayana, bounded on the north by No. 543-1, south by No. 543-2, east by No. 543-3, and by No. 543-4	0-0-0
By S.S. No. 519-1-1924, No. 137 part, belonging to St. John's Foundation by grantee Narayana, bounded on the north by No. 543-1, south by No. 543-2, east by No. 543-3, and by No. 543-4	0-0-0
By S.S. No. 519-1-1924, No. 137 part, belonging to St. John's Foundation by grantee Narayana, bounded on the north by No. 543-1, south by No. 543-2, east by No. 543-3, and by No. 543-4	0-0-0
By S.S. No. 519-1-1924, No. 137 part, belonging to St. John's Foundation by grantee Narayana, bounded on the north by No. 543-1, south by No. 543-2, east by No. 543-3, and by No. 543-4	0-0-0
By S.S. No. 519-1-1924, No. 137 part, belonging to St. John's Foundation by grantee Narayana, bounded on the north by No. 543-1, south by No. 543-2, east by No. 543-3, and by No. 543-4	0-0-0
Total ..	0-0-0

Whereas it appears to Government that the aforementioned lands are needed for public purposes, to wit, for provision of well and school sites for the District Office, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1924, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1915, and the Governor in Council hereby authorizes the District Labour Officer, Tanjore, his staff and workmen to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (1) of the Act. All persons interested in the lands are required to lodge before the aforementioned officer within thirty days after the issue of the notification a statement in writing of their objections, if any, to the proposed acquisition. Under sections 3 (c) and 4-A of the same Act the Governor in Council appoints the District Labour Officer, Tanjore, to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act.

Tanjore District, Kumbakonam taluk, No. 78, Tirumalaiah village.

By S.S. No. 593-1924, No. 78 part, belonging to St. John's Foundation by grantee Narayana, bounded on the north by No. 543-1, south by No. 543-2, east by No. 543-3, and by No. 543-4	0-0-0
By S.S. No. 519-1-1924, No. 78 part, belonging to St. John's Foundation by grantee Narayana, bounded on the north by No. 543-1, south by No. 543-2, east by No. 543-3, and by No. 543-4	0-0-0
By S.S. No. 519-1-1924, No. 78 part, belonging to St. John's Foundation by grantee Narayana, bounded on the north by No. 543-1, south by No. 543-2, east by No. 543-3, and by No. 543-4	0-0-0
By S.S. No. 519-1-1924, No. 78 part, belonging to St. John's Foundation by grantee Narayana, bounded on the north by No. 543-1, south by No. 543-2, east by No. 543-3, and by No. 543-4	0-0-0
By S.S. No. 519-1-1924, No. 78 part, belonging to St. John's Foundation by grantee Narayana, bounded on the north by No. 543-1, south by No. 543-2, east by No. 543-3, and by No. 543-4	0-0-0
By S.S. No. 519-1-1924, No. 78 part, belonging to St. John's Foundation by grantee Narayana, bounded on the north by No. 543-1, south by No. 543-2, east by No. 543-3, and by No. 543-4	0-0-0
By S.S. No. 519-1-1924, No. 78 part, belonging to St. John's Foundation by grantee Narayana, bounded on the north by No. 543-1, south by No. 543-2, east by No. 543-3, and by No. 543-4	0-0-0
By S.S. No. 519-1-1924, No. 78 part, belonging to St. John's Foundation by grantee Narayana, bounded on the north by No. 543-1, south by No. 543-2, east by No. 543-3, and by No. 543-4	0-0-0
By S.S. No. 519-1-1924, No. 78 part, belonging to St. John's Foundation by grantee Narayana, bounded on the north by No. 543-1, south by No. 543-2, east by No. 543-3, and by No. 543-4	0-0-0
By S.S. No. 519-1-1924, No. 78 part, belonging to St. John's Foundation by grantee Narayana, bounded on the north by No. 543-1, south by No. 543-2, east by No. 543-3, and by No. 543-4	0-0-0
Total ..	0-0-0

Whereas it appears to Government that the aforementioned lands are needed for public purposes, to wit, for provision of house-sites for some labourers, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of section 4 (1) of Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1924, as amended by Act XXXVIII of 1915, and the Governor in Council hereby authorizes the District Labour Officer, Tanjore, his staff and workmen to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (1) of the Act. All persons interested in the lands are required to lodge before the aforementioned officer within thirty days after the issue of the notification a statement in writing of their objections, if any, to the proposed acquisition. Under sections 3 (c) and 4-A of the same Act the Governor in Council appoints the District Labour Officer, Tanjore, to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act.

*Tropaeum dactyloides*, Kuntze's name is not, as Yappalter suggests (*Juribet = Nigella arvensis* or *Nigella arvensis*).

[illegible][illegible]

3. Under sections 2 (c) and 3-5 of the same Act, the Governor in Council appoints the District Officers. Besides, to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act,

*Zaretskaya, Khabarovsk irsk, No. 120. Tomskaigapuan village (Khabarovsk).*

Station	Species	Count	Notes
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102	...	...	...
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200	...	...	...

[illegible]

3. Under sections 2 (c) and 8-3 of the same Act, the Revenue is Council appoints the District Tahsildar, Tanjore, to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act.

## Tashiro district, Kumakura town, No. 14, Yamanashi Pref.

Buy, R.R. No. 2162 S., O.E. No. 989 part, belonging to deceased KALYANDEVA APPAR and daughter  
Kalyandevi Kaulan, recorded by No. 106; and by No. 1212 S.; and by No. 107;  
and by No. 101.

Whereas it appears that the Government has the constitutional funds available for public purposes, to wit, for purposes of a well-kept for A-1-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035

## Tanjore District, Tanjore taluk, No. 75, Perumalapuram village.

Wet, loose, No. 4118 E, belonging to Casey Sherman Towhee, bounded on the north by No. 4114, 4115 and 4116; south by No. 4114 D; east by No. 4118 D. . . . .





Tashkent District, Kumbekangon ulok. No. 68, Pukhar village.

Box 1	Box 2	Box 3	Box 4	Box 5	Box 6	Box 7	Box 8	Box 9	Box 10	Box 11	Box 12	Box 13	Box 14	Box 15	Box 16	Box 17	Box 18	Box 19	Box 20	Box 21	Box 22	Box 23	Box 24	Box 25	Box 26	Box 27	Box 28	Box 29	Box 30	Box 31	Box 32	Box 33	Box 34	Box 35	Box 36	Box 37	Box 38	Box 39	Box 40	Box 41	Box 42	Box 43	Box 44	Box 45	Box 46	Box 47	Box 48	Box 49	Box 50	Box 51	Box 52	Box 53	Box 54	Box 55	Box 56	Box 57	Box 58	Box 59	Box 60	Box 61	Box 62	Box 63	Box 64	Box 65	Box 66	Box 67	Box 68	Box 69	Box 70	Box 71	Box 72	Box 73	Box 74	Box 75	Box 76	Box 77	Box 78	Box 79	Box 80	Box 81	Box 82	Box 83	Box 84	Box 85	Box 86	Box 87	Box 88	Box 89	Box 90	Box 91	Box 92	Box 93	Box 94	Box 95	Box 96	Box 97	Box 98	Box 99	Box 100	Box 101	Box 102	Box 103	Box 104	Box 105	Box 106	Box 107	Box 108	Box 109	Box 110	Box 111	Box 112	Box 113	Box 114	Box 115	Box 116	Box 117	Box 118	Box 119	Box 120	Box 121	Box 122	Box 123	Box 124	Box 125	Box 126	Box 127	Box 128	Box 129	Box 130	Box 131	Box 132	Box 133	Box 134	Box 135	Box 136	Box 137	Box 138	Box 139	Box 140	Box 141	Box 142	Box 143	Box 144	Box 145	Box 146	Box 147	Box 148	Box 149	Box 150	Box 151	Box 152	Box 153	Box 154	Box 155	Box 156	Box 157	Box 158	Box 159	Box 160	Box 161	Box 162	Box 163	Box 164	Box 165	Box 166	Box 167	Box 168	Box 169	Box 170	Box 171	Box 172	Box 173	Box 174	Box 175	Box 176	Box 177	Box 178	Box 179	Box 180	Box 181	Box 182	Box 183	Box 184	Box 185	Box 186	Box 187	Box 188	Box 189	Box 190	Box 191	Box 192	Box 193	Box 194	Box 195	Box 196	Box 197	Box 198	Box 199	Box 200	Box 201	Box 202	Box 203	Box 204	Box 205	Box 206	Box 207	Box 208	Box 209	Box 210	Box 211	Box 212	Box 213	Box 214	Box 215	Box 216	Box 217	Box 218	Box 219	Box 220	Box 221	Box 222	Box 223	Box 224	Box 225	Box 226	Box 227	Box 228	Box 229	Box 230	Box 231	Box 232	Box 233	Box 234	Box 235	Box 236	Box 237	Box 238	Box 239	Box 240	Box 241	Box 242	Box 243	Box 244	Box 245	Box 246	Box 247	Box 248	Box 249	Box 250	Box 251	Box 252	Box 253	Box 254	Box 255	Box 256	Box 257	Box 258	Box 259	Box 260	Box 261	Box 262	Box 263	Box 264	Box 265	Box 266	Box 267	Box 268	Box 269	Box 270	Box 271	Box 272	Box 273	Box 274	Box 275	Box 276	Box 277	Box 278	Box 279	Box 280	Box 281	Box 282	Box 283	Box 284	Box 285	Box 286	Box 287	Box 288	Box 289	Box 290	Box 291	Box 292	Box 293	Box 294	Box 295	Box 296	Box 297	Box 298	Box 299	Box 300	Box 301	Box 302	Box 303	Box 304	Box 305	Box 306	Box 307	Box 308	Box 309	Box 310	Box 311	Box 312	Box 313	Box 314	Box 315	Box 316	Box 317	Box 318	Box 319	Box 320	Box 321	Box 322	Box 323	Box 324	Box 325	Box 326	Box 327	Box 328	Box 329	Box 330	Box 331	Box 332	Box 333	Box 334	Box 335	Box 336	Box 337	Box 338	Box 339	Box 340	Box 341	Box 342	Box 343	Box 344	Box 345	Box 346	Box 347	Box 348	Box 349	Box 350	Box 351	Box 352	Box 353	Box 354	Box 355	Box 356	Box 357	Box 358	Box 359	Box 360	Box 361	Box 362	Box 363	Box 364	Box 365	Box 366	Box 367	Box 368	Box 369	Box 370	Box 371	Box 372	Box 373	Box 374	Box 375	Box 376	Box 377	Box 378	Box 379	Box 380	Box 381	Box 382	Box 383	Box 384	Box 385	Box 386	Box 387	Box 388	Box 389	Box 390	Box 391	Box 392	Box 393	Box 394	Box 395	Box 396	Box 397	Box 398	Box 399	Box 400	Box 401	Box 402	Box 403	Box 404	Box 405	Box 406	Box 407	Box 408	Box 409	Box 410	Box 411	Box 412	Box 413	Box 414	Box 415	Box 416	Box 417	Box 418	Box 419	Box 420	Box 421	Box 422	Box 423	Box 424	Box 425	Box 426	Box 427	Box 428	Box 429	Box 430	Box 431	Box 432	Box 433	Box 434	Box 435	Box 436	Box 437	Box 438	Box 439	Box 440	Box 441	Box 442	Box 443	Box 444	Box 445	Box 446	Box 447	Box 448	Box 449	Box 450	Box 451	Box 452	Box 453	Box 454	Box 455	Box 456	Box 457	Box 458	Box 459	Box 460	Box 461	Box 462	Box 463	Box 464	Box 465	Box 466	Box 467	Box 468	Box 469	Box 470	Box 471	Box 472	Box 473	Box 474	Box 475	Box 476	Box 477	Box 478	Box 479	Box 480	Box 481	Box 482	Box 483	Box 484	Box 485	Box 486	Box 487	Box 488	Box 489	Box 490	Box 491	Box 492	Box 493	Box 494	Box 495	Box 496	Box 497	Box 498	Box 499	Box 500	Box 501	Box 502	Box 503	Box 504	Box 505	Box 506	Box 507	Box 508	Box 509	Box 510	Box 511	Box 512	Box 513	Box 514	Box 515	Box 516	Box 517	Box 518	Box 519	Box 520	Box 521	Box 522	Box 523	Box 524	Box 525	Box 526	Box 527	Box 528	Box 529	Box 530	Box 531	Box 532	Box 533	Box 534	Box 535	Box 536	Box 537	Box 538	Box 539	Box 540	Box 541	Box 542	Box 543	Box 544	Box 545	Box 546	Box 547	Box 548	Box 549	Box 550	Box 551	Box 552	Box 553	Box 554	Box 555	Box 556	Box 557	Box 558	Box 559	Box 560	Box 561	Box 562	Box 563	Box 564	Box 565	Box 566	Box 567	Box 568	Box 569	Box 570	Box 571	Box 572	Box 573	Box 574	Box 575	Box 576	Box 577	Box 578	Box 579	Box 580	Box 581	Box 582	Box 583	Box 584	Box 585	Box 586	Box 587	Box 588	Box 589	Box 590	Box 591	Box 592	Box 593	Box 594	Box 595	Box 596	Box 597	Box 598	Box 599	Box 600	Box 601	Box 602	Box 603	Box 604	Box 605	Box 606	Box 607	Box 608	Box 609	Box 610	Box 611	Box 612	Box 613	Box 614	Box 615	Box 616	Box 617	Box 618	Box 619	Box 620	Box 621	Box 622	Box 623	Box 624	Box 625	Box 626	Box 627	Box 628	Box 629	Box 630	Box 631	Box 632	Box 633	Box 634	Box 635	Box 636	Box 637	Box 638	Box 639	Box 640	Box 641	Box 642	Box 643	Box 644	Box 645	Box 646	Box 647	Box 648	Box 649	Box 650	Box 651	Box 652	Box 653	Box 654	Box 655	Box 656	Box 657	Box 658	Box 659	Box 660	Box 661	Box 662	Box 663	Box 664	Box 665	Box 666	Box 667	Box 668	Box 669	Box 670	Box 671	Box 672	Box 673	Box 674	Box 675	Box 676	Box 677	Box 678	Box 679	Box 680	Box 681	Box 682	Box 683	Box 684	Box 685	Box 686	Box 687	Box 688	Box 689	Box 690	Box 691	Box 692	Box 693	Box 694	Box 695	Box 696	Box 697	Box 698	Box 699	Box 700	Box 701	Box 702	Box 703	Box 704	Box 705	Box 706	Box 707	Box 708	Box 709	Box 710	Box 711	Box 712	Box 713	Box 714	Box 715	Box 716	Box 717	Box 718	Box 719	Box 720	Box 721	Box 722	Box 723	Box 724	Box 725	Box 726	Box 727	Box 728	Box 729	Box 730	Box 731	Box 732	Box 733	Box 734	Box 735	Box 736	Box 737	Box 738	Box 739	Box 740	Box 741	Box 742	Box 743	Box 744	Box 745	Box 746	Box 747	Box 748	Box 749	Box 750	Box 751	Box 752	Box 753	Box 754	Box 755	Box 756	Box 757	Box 758	Box 759	Box 760	Box 761	Box 762	Box 763	Box 764	Box 765	Box 766	Box 767	Box 768	Box 769	Box 770	Box 771	Box 772	Box 773	Box 774	Box 775	Box 776	Box 777	Box 778	Box 779	Box 780	Box 781	Box 782	Box 783	Box 784	Box 785	Box 786	Box 787	Box 788	Box 789	Box 790	Box 791	Box 792	Box 793	Box 794	Box 795	Box 796	Box 797	Box 798	Box 799	Box 800	Box 801	Box 802	Box 803	Box 804	Box 805	Box 806	Box 807	Box 808	Box 809	Box 810	Box 811	Box 812	Box 813	Box 814	Box 815	Box 816	Box 817	Box 818	Box 819	Box 820	Box 821	Box 822	Box 823	Box 824	Box 825	Box 826	Box 827	Box 828	Box 829	Box 830	Box 831	Box 832	Box 833	Box 834	Box 835	Box 836	Box 837	Box 838	Box 839	Box 840	Box 841	Box 842	Box 843	Box 844	Box 845	Box 846	Box 847	Box 848	Box 849	Box 850	Box 851	Box 852	Box 853	Box 854	Box 855	Box 856	Box 857	Box 858	Box 859	Box 860	Box 861	Box 862	Box 863	Box 864	Box 865	Box 866	Box 867	Box 868	Box 869	Box 870	Box 871	Box 872	Box 873	Box 874	Box 875	Box 876	Box 877	Box 878	Box 879	Box 880	Box 881	Box 882	Box 883	Box 884	Box 885	Box 886	Box 887	Box 888	Box 889	Box 890	Box 891	Box 892	Box 893	Box 894	Box 895	Box 896	Box 897	Box 898	Box 899	Box 900	Box 901	Box 902	Box 903	Box 904	Box 905	Box 906	Box 907	Box 908	Box 909	Box 910	Box 911	Box 912	Box 913	Box 914	Box 915	Box 916	Box 917	Box 918	Box 919	Box 920	Box 921	Box 922	Box 923	Box 924	Box 925	Box 926	Box 927	Box 928	Box 929	Box 930	Box 931	Box 932	Box 933	Box 934	Box 935	Box 936	Box 937	Box 938	Box 939	Box 940	Box 941	Box 942	Box 943	Box 944	Box 945	Box 946	Box 947	Box 948	Box 949	Box 950	Box 951	Box 952	Box 953	Box 954	Box 955	Box 956	Box 957	Box 958	Box 959	Box 960	Box 961	Box 962	Box 963	Box 964	Box 965	Box 966	Box 967	Box 968	Box 969	Box 970	Box 971	Box 972	Box 973	Box 974	Box 975	Box 976	Box 977	Box 978	Box 979	Box 980	Box 981	Box 982	Box 983	Box 984	Box 985	Box 986	Box 987	Box 988	Box 989	Box 990	Box 991	Box 992	Box 993	Box 994	Box 995	Box 996	Box 997	Box 998	Box 999	Box 1000
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B. RAMACHANDRA RAO,  
Secretary to Government.

## (Revelation 3)

## LEAVE

East St. Louis, April 4, 1904.

2a. 20.—M.R.Dy. S. Sriwanan Rao Goud, Registrar of Assurances, Guntur, here on average pay for two months and ten days from the 13rd April 1923 under the Fundamental Rules, with permission to prefer the holder's claims, subject to the conditions laid down in the subsidiary rules under Fundamental Rule 48.

## EXTENSION OF LAVER

*Prof. Dr. Gress, March 21, 1974.*

No. 51.—**U. R. Hy. C. Jankaram** Mandalgus Awarad, Registrar of Assurances, Trichinopoly, asks on his average pay for one year from the 4th April 1914 under the Fundamental Rules in satisfaction of the bonus on average pay already sanctioned.

#### APPOINTMENT AND POSTING

Peri St. George, April 4, 1833.

No. 12.—With effect from the 22nd April 1934, M. R. Ty. A. Koppeswami Sastri, Sub-Registrar, upper grade and Joint Sub-Registrar, Chittoor, to act as Registrar at Anantapur, venkat.

R. BANACHANDRA S&D,  
Kerala & Orissa.

(Comparative.)

## LEAVE

Fort St. George, March 31, 1914

An. 26.—Under rule 81 (4) (ii) of the Fundamental Rules, M.N.Ry. C. Shastawari Pundit Gera, Village Transhar to Government, with effect from Sat. April 1936, leave on average pay for six months and five days and on half average pay for one month and three days in satisfaction thereof.

## A FIFTY-SEVEN PAGE

No. 28.—M.R.Ry. Capri's Dejavoyevs Hays Gurn, Assistant Deputy Treasurer on Pa. 146—150—155, is not an Idaho Treasurer in Government on Pa. 180—185—190 during the absence of M.R.Ry. C. Klammer's Pielke Gurn or Jones or until further notice.

## NOTIFICATION

*Proc. R. Soc. Lond. A*, April 4, 1934 (G.O. No. 354, Law (Lundholm))

30. 12.—Haines sent 43 (3) of the Madras Provincial Sales, His Excellency the Governor hereby directed the publication of the special report of the N. K. Krishna Co. commissioners relating to the issue of the above-mentioned sales. 43. 12.—N. K. Krishna Co. Shareholders' Appeal, against the decision of N. K. R. A. Ramaswami Venkatasubramanian and M. R. M. C. Mathuram Madhavaraj, as Members of the Madras Legislative Council by the Chief Justice, Non-Maintenance of Civil Consistency at the election held on the 20th October 1934.

Dances Les Fugitives Court-circuit. Musée.

Friday, the 31st day of March 1821.

## Results

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. H. Walker ..	..	..	..	President.
M. H. M. Y. V. Srinivas Ayyangar Arangal ..	..	..	..	} Guest-Of-Honour.
M. H. M. Y. V. Subbiah Madhav Arangal ..	..	..	..	

*Monthly Review* No. 11 of 1974

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION PUBLISHED WEEKLY				
Date	Editor	Business Manager	Printer	City
1917	E. F. Kricheldorf, M.D.	" "	" "	Philadelphia
1918	J. A. Ransome, M.D.	" "	" "	Philadelphia
1919	G. H. Mott, M.D.	" "	" "	Philadelphia

The election petition presented by the petitioner, shewn above, on the 2nd January 1934 to the Hon. the Governor of Madras against the election of the 1st and 2nd respondents as Members of the Madras Legislative Council for the (Chingleput) 39th-South-Eastern Rural Constituency on the election held on the 10th October 1933 having been forwarded to all necessary and experts and the election petition coming on for trial having before us today in the presence of Mr. C. S. Sankaranarayanan, Advocate, for the petitioner, and of Mr. Nageswara Rao, Esq., Counsel for the respondent.

the two are available in the following

## June.

The pathway goes to have declared void the election of the first and second respondents, who headed the poll where him at the election in October last, for membership of the Legislative Council for the Clatsop; Snohomish and Rural County. Many allegations were set out in the petition. But no action came to them which were proved before us.

[illegible]

(1) that the Returning Officer had not received all the boxes No. VI along with the ballot boxes and therefore could not have checked the papers in some of the ballot boxes with the figures entered in form No. VI by the presiding officers;

(7) And, in several instances, the total number of signs actually found in the bullet traces did not correspond with the counts entered in the form FD-35 by the processing officers.

(2) Ask no reasonable opportunity was allowed to the creditors to examine the reported ballot papers and state their objections to the Returning Officer, or to see the ballot papers generally and state their objections to the rules;

(4) that the Retaining Officer left it to the working clerks to decide which notes were so doubtful as to require the decision of the Retaining Officer on their validity.

3. The predicate sentence P.VI. 16, on each try to establish these points, on this set, is not an attractive method of entry in the central correspondence set. This figure is not a simple schema of the statements and forms. As to the first point, from the evidence of P.VI. 16, it appears to be true that certain forms of VI. 16 were removed after the initial forms had been made. In column 7, in register, Exhibit C, while in these cases listed up from form No. VII, in which was reproduced for the use of the director by the United States Office, the figure in column 2 and the form No. VI. 16 removed from the central policy studies is the same. In cases where form No. VI. 16 has not been removed, the number of papers in the index books was added to the figure in form No. VII. All the figures in the index books are the same and are not printed in any list in which the figures are the same. The VI. 16 figures are the same as the figures in the index, Exhibit C, and the figures in the index are the same as the figures in the index.

[illegible]



It was held to be reliable, would be evidence of some earlier intention. But we do not find it in any way reliable. There is therefore no case for the respondents to answer on this point.

13. Specific allegations of bribery were made and no doubt if any one specific instance of bribery by or on behalf of the interested respondents were proved, the charges would have to be set aside. For this reason and also for the reason that the charges of bribery is a serious charge, in fact a criminal charge, we consider that the evidence requires to prove it, should not fall short of evidence required to prove any criminal charge. Applying this test to the evidence of the witnesses, P.W.s 1, 3, 14, 17, 28 and 31, who speak of definite acts of gifts of money, we are not satisfied that in any of these instances the allegations are true and good.

14. Treating is a form of bribery and the general considerations which apply to allegations of bribery apply also to allegations of treating. When treating is by an agent of a candidate who is not his election agent, clause 2 of rule 44 comes into operation. The result is that if we find that there has been treating by such an agent, then rule 44 (2) applies and we should have to call on the candidate to satisfy us regarding the requirements set out in clause (a) to (d) of that sub-rule. If the treating is by one who is not such an agent, then we have to consider whether it was so extensive as to bring rule 44 (1) (a) into operation. Five cases of alleged treating were put forward. As regards three of these, evidence was such that we did not think it necessary to call on the respondents to answer them. The other two were cases of alleged treating at Uruval and Sthanjanjari. The former was by a person who was admittedly an agent of the 2nd respondent the latter was by one Kattirala Madhavar, the temple trustee at Sthanjanjari, who is not referred to in the petition as working for the respondents at all. We called on the respondents to produce their evidence as regards these two cases of alleged treating, and, having heard their evidence, and having considered the evidence of both sides, we think that there is no satisfactory proof, in either case, that there was any treating of voters such as to bring rule 44 into a correct proof. In this view, it was not necessary to call on the respondents to submit evidence with reference to the requirements of clauses (a) to (d) of sub-rule 44 (1). On the whole, we find that the petitioner has not made out any case why the charges should be set aside.

15. For purposes of rule 47 of the Madras Electoral Rules, we record a finding that no corrupt practice has been proved to have been committed by any individuals or by persons with the assistance of any individual or by any group, and that no person has been proved at this enquiry to have been guilty of any corrupt practice.

16. We therefore dismiss the petition. Respondents will get costs from petitioner, fixed by us in our own at Rs. 1,000 (one thousand).

E. H. SWANSON, President.  
T. V. SATHYANARAYAN,  
P. SATHYANARAYAN, } Commissioners.

M. RAMACHANDRA RAO,  
Secretary to Government.

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

### APPOINTMENTS.

Part 25, Group, April 2, 1934.

No. 128.—The following appointments of deputy collectors are ordered:—

M.R.Sy. Kishor Sanyal Appor Sundaram Appor Aravali, Tahsilwar, Kistna, to act as Deputy Collector.

Part 26, Group, April 4, 1934.

M.R.Sy. Kandaswami Venkatesh Ramas Sanyal, Tahsilwar, South Kanara, and acting Superintendent, Development Commissioner, to act as Deputy Collector.

### FORFEITURE.

Part 31, Group, April 3, 1934.

No. 129.—The following forfeitures of deputy collectors are ordered:—

M.R.Sy. Kandaswami Subrahmanyam Appor Aravali, on relief from Settlement duty in Part 10, IV, to general duty, Revenue, vide Mr. S. V. Ramaswami, I.C.S.

(This order is the printing of M.R.Sy. Kandaswami Subrahmanyam Appor Aravali as General ordered in Notification No. 121, dated 21st March 1934, published on page 463 of Part I of the Part 31, Group Gazette, dated 1st April 1934.)

M.R.Sy. Kishor Sanyal Appor Sundaram Appor Aravali, to general duty, Officer, vide Mr. K. H. Swanson, I.C.S.

Part 32, Group, April 4, 1934.

M.R.Sy. Huz Sahib H. Colaba Aravali, on relief from the C.M.S. duty, to the Railway treasury.

M.R.Sy. Kandaswami Kallu Pillai Aravali, from general duty, South Arcot, to special duty, Chittoor, for the disposal of suits under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1 of 1948, in the Chittoor District.

M.R.Sy. Kandaswami Kallu Pillai Aravali, from general duty, South Arcot, vide M.R.Sy. H. Kallu Pillai Aravali, transferred.

### RESOLUTION.

Part 33, Group, March 25, 1934.

In Notification No. 92, dated 15th March 1934, published on page 386 of Part I of the Part 33, Group Gazette, dated 15th March 1934 by "Sathyanarayana" and "Sathyanarayana."



receptacle. If desired, both a "safe" and a working apparatus may be used. The stills shall also, if so required, provide branch pipes fitted with cocks by means of which spirits of different strengths and qualities may be directed into separate receivers.

7. Stillers shall so arrange their pipe networks and store vats that the spirits may be conveyed through closed pipes from the former into the latter by gravitation, or, where this is not practicable, shall provide apparatus whereby the spirits can be pumped from the former to the latter through closed pipes.

8. All receivers and vats in the distillery shall be so placed as to allow of the contents being accurately gauged or measured and must be fitted to the satisfaction of the Commissioner with proper dipping rods so adjusted to fixed dipping places that the receivers may at any time be accurately filled. The receivers and vats shall also be gauged in such manner as the Commissioner may from time to time direct; and no vessel shall be used as a receiver or store vat until it has been gauged and the gauging has been checked by such officer as the Commissioner may appoint.

9. Stillers shall give the Assistant Commissioner of Excise for Distilleries fifteen days' notice in writing of the date on which they propose to begin to distil.

10. Any distiller desirous of compounding spirits made in his distillery, i.e., containing and containing plain spirits as well as such other reasonable gin, brandy, whiskey or rum, shall, on application to the Assistant Commissioner of Excise for Distilleries, be granted, unless that officer sees reason to the contrary, a special "compounding licence" in such form as the Commissioner may from time to time prescribe and a fee of Rs. 150 shall be levied for each such licence. A separate licence shall be required for each distillery and it shall be in force during the continuance of the distillery licence and not for any longer period. Distilling of foreign liquor in distilleries may be permitted by the Assistant Commissioner of Excise for Distilleries who will issue a special "Distilling licence" for the purpose on payment of an annual fee of Rs. 50 for each licence.

11. In case a distiller shall cease distilling or leaving spirits for a period exceeding one month, the Commissioner may withdraw the establishment situated at the distillery and may prohibit all further distillation and issue of spirits until the distiller has given the Assistant Commissioner of Excise for Distilleries fifteen days' notice in writing of the date on which he proposes to recommence distilling or leaving spirits or the case may be.

12. The strength of the guard stationed at distilleries shall ordinarily be two persons, but when, in the opinion of the Commissioner, such guard does not afford sufficient security, it may be increased at his discretion, and the distiller shall, if the Commissioner so orders, be held responsible for the extra cost entailed on Government by such additional establishment.

13. Where it is necessary to employ additional establishment to cope with work done for or issued under other provisions, the Commissioner may direct that the cost of such establishment shall be borne by the distiller.

### SECTION III.—Warehouses

14. Customers suppliers who have been called upon to establish warehouses in their contract areas shall file descriptions and plans of the buildings in which they propose to establish warehouses, and shall state the description and size of the permanent apparatus which they propose to use. It shall be open to the Commissioner to verify at any time the descriptions and plans above mentioned, and, on proof of error, to require fresh descriptions and plans to be submitted. Such verification may be made by any officer deputed for the purpose, and such officer shall be allowed full access to the premises. A duplicate of the warehouse plan approved by the Commissioner shall be provided by the warehouse-keeper to be filed in the office of the Assistant Commissioner of Excise for Distilleries.

No alteration or addition shall be made in or to such buildings, or in or to such permanent apparatus without the permission of the Assistant Commissioner of Excise for Distilleries. If the Assistant Commissioner of Excise for Distilleries is directed, officers in charge of warehouses may permit minor alterations to be made to such buildings or permanent apparatus subject to his subsequent approval.

15. Persons desirous of erecting new buildings to be used as warehouses are required, before commencing to erect, to file plans and estimates of the buildings proposed to be erected in the Office of the District, and not to erect them for six months (not more than the time allowed) after the date of the order. Any alterations and additions to the buildings in the plans submitted to him should be duly intimated to and approved of when making the buildings. Persons neglecting to comply with such regulations will run the risk of being refused a warehouse licence.

16. As a general rule warehouses will be supervised by Sub-Inspectors whose whole time will be devoted to this purpose. Where the extent of the operations does not demand this

when time of the supervising officer, the Assistant Commissioner of Excise for Distilleries will arrange with the warehouse-keeper the number of hours per day on which the warehouse will be opened for receipt or issue of liquor and for operations such as re-bottling. The time so fixed shall be posted up on the outer door or gate of the warehouse for the information of purchasers. When they are unavoidably prevented owing to the operations being necessary, the warehouse-keeper shall give to the officer a certificate stating the time in excess of the prescribed hours

during which the warehouse was open and the same accommodating the spirits. The officer will sign the certificate and forward it with his weekly diary. Should it appear to the Assistant Commissioner of Excise for Distilleries at any time that a re-arrangement of the work is required, necessary, he will at once take steps to reduce or extend the number of hours during which the warehouse is to be opened.

16. No spirits shall be received into any warehouse unless accompanied by a permit from the officer in charge of the distillery or of the warehouse from which they have been transferred.

The receipt of spirits into warehouses. The receipt of spirits into warehouses, or by a special permit authorizing their receipt into the warehouse; or, if the spirits be imported, by a permit from such officer or person as the Commissioner may from time to time authorize and direct in great permits for the transport of imported spirits. All spirits received into warehouses shall be gauged and stored on arrival, and the warehouse-keeper shall thereupon become responsible under rule 32 for the quantity and strength of the same.

Warehouses to be under joint lock and key of officer and warehouse-keeper.

17. The warehouse shall be under the joint lock and key of the officer in charge thereof and the warehouse-keeper.

18. In cases in which a warehouse is occasionally opened only for certain hours each day, it may be opened at other times if the officer is able to attend without interference with his other work and if the warehouse-keeper gives him due and sufficient notice.

Attendance of officers at warehouses where full-time officers are not employed.

19. Warehouses supervised by a full-time officer shall be opened and closed at such hours between sunrise and sunset as the Assistant Commissioner of Excise for Distilleries in consultation with the warehouse-keeper may consider suitable. They will be closed on Sundays and authorized holidays except under special conditions and if opened on such days the officer will be entitled to overtime fees for the time worked on the requisition of the warehouse-keeper. Provided that the officer in charge of a warehouse shall not be required to attend at the warehouse for more than eight hours per day.

#### SCHEDULE IV.—GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO DISTILLERIES AND WAREHOUSES.

20. Distillery licenses will be granted only to approved applicants. They shall be in such form and for such period as the Commissioner may from time to time prescribe and will be issued by the Assistant Commissioner of Excise for Distilleries. The fees prescribed in rule 5 will be payable annually and must be deposited with the applications for renewal of license.

Licenses for warehouses opened by contract suppliers will be issued free of fee by the Assistant Commissioner of Excise for Distilleries.

21. The Commissioner will appoint such officer or officers of the Excise Department as he may see fit to the charge of distilleries and warehouses.

The Commissioner is appointed officers in the charge of distilleries and warehouses. Distillers and warehouse-keepers shall provide such other facilities as may be required for the use of such officers within the distillery or warehouse. If a distillery or warehouse is established at any place where reliable quarters for such officer or officers are not available or are not to be had at reasonable rates, the distiller or warehouse-keeper shall provide quarters to the satisfaction of the Assistant Commissioner of Excise for Distilleries at rates not exceeding those given below. The distiller or warehouse-keeper shall be bound to keep the quarters and their appointments in proper repair and not to interrupt or annoy any officer residing therein in his use or enjoyment thereof. In case any question should arise as to whether the rates demanded by the owner of such quarters is just and reasonable, taking into consideration the nature and sufficiency of the accommodation, the question shall be referred to the Commissioner whose decision thereupon shall be final and binding on the distiller or warehouse-keeper concerned.

Distiller and warehouse-keepers may be required to provide other facilities, and also quarters for substantial on payment of rent.

22. Government shall not be held responsible for the destruction, or loss of, or damage to, any spirits stored in distilleries or deposited in warehouses by fire or theft or by poisoning or proof or by any other cause whatever. In case of fire or other accident, officers in charge of distilleries and warehouses shall immediately

					Per annum.
					Rs. L. P.
For each Assistant Inspector ..	...	...	...	...	55 0 0
" Sub-Inspector ..	...	...	...	...	5 0 0
" Petty officer and peon ..	...	...	...	...	0 5 0

23. Government shall not be held responsible for the destruction, or loss of, or damage to, any spirits stored in distilleries or deposited in warehouses by fire or theft or by poisoning or proof or by any other cause whatever. In case of fire or other accident, officers in charge of distilleries and warehouses shall immediately

Government not liable for loss, etc., of spirits in distilleries and warehouses.

Officers in charge of distilleries and warehouses shall immediately



10. No work shall be prepared except within the distillery, nor shall any work be on any account removed from the distillery; and all

Disposition of work. Work set to be received.

Figures and captions not to be used

25. Every dealer and warehousekeeper shall make a deposit of \$1,000 with the Collector for the due observance of the conditions of the license. The deposit may be in cash, stock notes, Savings Bank accounts or Government bonds.

ST. Henry Heffler and warehouse-leaper shall also execute an agreement binding him for himself, his heirs, legal representatives and assigns, to observe the conditions of the license and hypothecation (if a distiller) and warehouse and hypothecation (if a warehouse-leaper) and (if a warehouse-leaper) the warehouse, together with (in either case) the stock of liquor, etc., as security for the payment of all sums which may become due to Government by way of duty, rent, penalties, fines or other payments due under the provisions of his license. In case of neglect or refusal to make deposit and execute agreement as aforesaid within ten days of the date on which the approval of an application for a license shall have been communicated, such approval may be withdrawn and the fee already deposited may be forfeited. In case of extending the hypothecation deed, the distiller or warehouse-leaper may deposit thereunder any amount of money or notes entered to the Collector to such value as the Commissioner may direct.

27. Distillers and warehouses shall be under the immediate supervision of the Inspector of the single to which they are attached, who shall occasionally ascertain all the powers and perform all the duties of a Collector in relation thereto, and who will carry out the provisions of the rules either personally or through his subordinates, or the Commissioner may from time to time. Provided that nothing herein contained shall be held to prevent Collectors of districts and other officers vested with the powers of Collectors under the Act from inspecting distilleries and warehouses, or to prevent Collectors of districts from issuing such orders relating thereto as they shall from time to time see fit, subject to the approval and confirmation of the Commissioner.

25. Distilleries and warehouses shall be open only for the entrance and exit of persons who have business within them. Except with the permission of the Director of the Service in which the distillery or warehouse is located, no other superior officer of the Executive Department, no one, except officers of that department and the superior officers of other Government departments, distillers and warehouse-keepers, their servants, and General Revenue in their servants or agents who have come to purchase spirits shall be allowed to enter the premises on any pretext. A register shall be kept of the names of all persons employed by distilleries or warehouse-keepers and all reorganized employees will be drafted with passes for entrance and access.

59. All persons entering a distillery or warehouse shall be under the orders of the officer in charge in respect of their conduct and proceedings within the distillery or warehouse, and shall be liable to arrest, on their quitting the premises, at the discretion of the officer in charge.

30. Draftsmen and warehouse-keepers shall give to the officer in charge an inventory of all the personal apparatus which they may intend to take into use and which were not ordered in their original application, or in the case of warehouse-keepers in the descriptions filed under rule 14, not less than two clear working days before they can use of them.

34. Distillers and warehouse-keepers shall keep regular accounts. The accounts of the former shall show the quantities and descriptions of the materials and each day, the quantities of wash and of spirits manufactured daily, the quantity of wash used daily, the

quantity of spirits passed out and the quantities of weak and of spirits in store, and those of the latter shall show the quantity and strength of spirits received in, issued from and remaining in these warehouses. Such accounts shall be open at all times to the inspection of the officer in charge and of all superior officers of the Excise Department.

27. Spirits in distilleries and warehouses shall at all times be open to gauging and proof by the officer in charge and all superior officers of the Excise Department.

28. An account will be taken of the distillers' and warehouse-keepers' stocks at each interval not being greater than three months, and in such manner as the Commissioner may direct; and the distillers and warehouse-keepers shall pay to Government duty at the tariff rate on all spirits which may not be forthcoming and for which they shall be answerable to the Commissioner of the Excise in respect of an allowance of 1½ per cent which will be made them for wastage.

Wastage for the purpose of collection of duty on the account aforesaid shall be calculated annually, that is, at the end of the year for which the licence is in force.

Provided that if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, or of such officer as he shall appoint, that such deficiency in excess of 1½ per cent has been caused by accident or other unavoidable cause, the payment of duty at the above rate on such deficiency will not be required.

29. If it comes to the knowledge of a distiller or warehouse-keeper that any person employed by him in the manufacture, storage, receipt, blending or issue of spirits, has committed any breach of the Abkari laws or of the engagements entered into by him, it shall be his duty to report the matter to the Inspector of the units in which the distillery or warehouse is situated, and also to the Assistant Commissioner of Excise for Distilleries and to comply with the directions of the latter officer respecting the continued employment of such person.

30. The use by the distiller or warehouse-keeper, or his servants, within the distillery or warehouse, of naked lights of any description is prohibited. Closed lanterns only shall be used.

31. In case of any breach of these rules, or of the conditions of the licence, or in case of any attempt by altering the nature of the composition or otherwise to defraud the officer in charge in gauging or proofing, either by a distiller or warehouse-keeper, either by his licensees, or by any person in his employment, it shall be competent to the Commissioner to impose upon him a fine not exceeding the sum of Rs. 50 for every such breach of such rules or conditions, or at the option of the Commissioner, to declare the money deposited with the Collector forfeited, and to cancel the licence.

It shall be lawful for the Collector to deduct the amount of all fines imposed under this clause from the sum deposited by the licensee as security for the due performance of the conditions of the licence, and for this purpose the Collector may sell any or all of the Government government notes or stock notes deposited, or of the property hypothecated.

32. The imposition of the fine or the forfeiture of deposit or the cancellation of the licence under the last preceding rule shall not be held to prevent the prosecution of any person for any offence which may be committed against the provisions of the Madras Abkari Act, 1856, or other law for the time being in force and relating to the abkari revenue.

33. If a distiller or warehouse-keeper shall be convicted on prosecution before a Magistrate of any offence against the Madras Abkari Act, 1856, or other law for the time being in force and relating to the abkari revenue, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner to declare the licence forfeited.

34. All sums payable to Government by a distiller or warehouse-keeper may be deducted from the amount of his deposit, or may be recovered by attachment and sale of his property under any law for the time being in force for the recovery of arrears of legal revenue.

35. Any sum deducted by the Collector under the previous clause contained from the amount deposited by a distiller or warehouse-keeper or security for his due performance of his engagements shall be repaid within fifteen days from the date of receipt of a notice from the Collector informing the distiller or warehouse-keeper of such deduction having been made.

36. On the expiry of his licence (unless a fresh licence shall have been granted him), or if his licence shall be cancelled or suspended, every distiller or warehouse-keeper shall be bound forthwith to pay the duty on and to receive all spirits remaining within the distillery or warehouse.

37. Spirits, etc., other than spirits of Indian origin.

workhouse; and if he shall fail to do so within ten days of the receipt of written notice from the Assistant Commissioner of Excise for Distilleries, the cost of any establishment which it may be necessary to employ at the distillery or workhouse may be recovered from the defaulter. In the event of wilful neglect, the spirits shall be liable to be forfeited at the discretion of the Commissioner.

41. The officer in charge of a distillery or workhouse may arrest and exclude from the premises any person whom he shall find to have committed or to be about to commit any breach of these rules or of the provisions of the Maltese Alcoholic Act, 1855, or who shall be intoxicated, riotous or disorderly. All notices taken by any such officer under this rule shall be signed by him in writing in his official diary for the information of his official superior.

42. Distillers and workhouse-keepers shall be bound by all additional general rules for the management of distilleries and workhouses or for the issue of spirits therefrom which may already be in force or which may hereafter be prescribed under the existing Alcoholic Law or under any law which may hereafter be enacted and by all special orders issued by the Commissioner with respect to individual distilleries, and shall cause all persons employed by them in the issue, etc., of spirits to obey all such rules.

43. Except as otherwise provided, all orders passed and proceedings taken under these rules by officers of the Excise Department shall be subject to appeal to their respective immediate superior within two months. The decision of the Commissioner on any such appeal shall be final.

44. Distillers and workhouse-keepers shall execute engagements to the Assistant Commissioner of Excise for Distilleries signifying to be bound by the above and the following rules and regulations for themselves, their heirs, legal representatives and assigns. The engagements will be necessary when Government promissory notes are deposited with the Collector as security as provided in rule 35.

45. Overtime fee may be paid to officers in charge of distilleries, whether accused or otherwise, and of workhouses, under such conditions as may be framed by the Commissioner.

#### SECTION V.—RULES RELATING TO THE ISSUE OF SPIRITS FROM DISTILLERIES AND WORKHOUSES.

46. Spirits intended for issue as country spirit in this Presidency shall not be distilled at a higher strength than 35° O.P. A working margin of 2° is, however, allowed, so that spirit which may constantly show a strength of a few degrees above the permitted limit may be broken down to 35° O.P. or below by blending with weaker spirit. This must be done before reduction to allowable strength at the distillery and before issue to workhouses.

47. Spirits intended for use other than as country spirit in the Presidency may be distilled at any strength.

48. Issues to licensed vendors under clause II (c) of rule 46 shall be restricted—  
(a) in the case of country spirit to the strengths of 35° or 40° U.P. or to such other strengths as may from time to time be prescribed;

(b) in the case of spirits made in colour and/or flavoured to resemble brandy, whisky, rum or gin to a minimum strength of 25° U.P. in the case of brandy, whisky, and rum and of 35° U.P. in the case of gin, or to such other minimum strengths as may from time to time be prescribed; and

(c) in the case of neutral-bodied spirits to a minimum strength of 30° U.P. or to such other minimum strengths as may from time to time be prescribed.

Notes.—(a) In the case of spirits intended for issue in the Presidency and the adjacent Valley of the Malabar District the strength permitted for country spirit is 40° U.P.

49. In order that they may be able to issue spirits at the prescribed strengths distillers and workhouse-keepers will be permitted, on application to the officer in charge thereof, to blend or reduce spirits to those strengths in such cases as may be approved for the purpose by the Assistant Commissioner of Excise for Distilleries. Blended or reduced spirits shall be kept in a separate receptacle.

50. If any workhouse or other matter of such a nature as to obstruct the indicators of the hydrometer shall be introduced into spirits, duty will be adjudged on the quantity and strength of such spirits as ascertained before the introduction of such matter. No allowance will be made for wastage in such spirits after the addition of such matter and before removal from the distillery. Such spirits shall be kept in a separate receptacle.

51. Removal of spirits from distilleries or workhouses. 52. Spirits may be removed from distilleries or workhouses—

## 3. Under bond—

- (a) for export by sea;
- (b) for transport to another distillery or warehouse;
- (c) for export to other British Possessions, when specially permitted by the Commissioner;
- (d) in the case of distilled spirits for export to Indian States for use in the State medical departments when specially permitted by the Commissioner.

## II. On payment of duty—

- (a) for local consumption;
- (b) for export by land to foreign territory, Indian States or other provinces.

III. Without payment of duty and without bond, if sold in offices of Government empowered to purchase them on account of the public service other than for use in educational institutions;

IV. From distilleries only—Free of duty, after destination under the rules prescribed under Act I of 1886 as subsequently amended.

30. No spirits shall be removed from any distillery or warehouse until they have been gauged and passed by the officer appointed for the purpose. The gauging of spirits may be made either by actual measurement or by weightage.

31. No spirits shall be removed from any distillery or warehouse save under cover of a permit issued by the officer in charge. If the distiller or warehouse-keeper has executed a bond in the prescribed form, the officer in charge may issue permits for the removal of spirits up to the quantity covered by the bond in the case of transport under rule 43 (4); otherwise, he will only issue a permit (1) on proof that duty has been paid on the quantity of spirits to be removed either at the tariff rate or at such rate as may from time to time be prescribed by Government under section 37 of the Madras Abkari Act, 1893, for the local area for consumption to which the spirits are declared or (2) under special orders from the Commissioner of Revenue in the case of export under rule 43, clauses 1 (c) and (d) and from the Collector of the district in the case of issues under rule 43, clause 1 (e), II (b), III or IV.

Provided that Collectors may permit distillers and warehouse-keepers to make deposits in advance for the payment of duty and may allow the removal of spirits from time to time up to the limit of such deposits without special payment of duty on account of each separate withdrawal of spirits removed.

32. When spirits are removed from a distillery or warehouse without payment of duty, the distiller or warehouse-keeper shall execute a bond for the payment of the duty on them at the tariff rate in case of his failure to account for them to the satisfaction of the Collector. In the case of spirits exported by sea, the bond shall be executed with one or more sureties.

33. Bonds executed under rule 32 shall be of two kinds, that is, either general bonds which shall remain in force until cancelled, or special for specified seasons and particular consignments only, and shall be in such form as the Commissioner may, from time to time, prescribe to suit particular cases.

34. Spirits may be issued for local consumption only (a) throughout the Presidency—  
To whom hereafter local consumption may be made. (b) to licensed vendors of foreign liquor, and

(a) to private persons for domestic consumption but not for sale,—provided that the spirits issued are plain rectified spirits or spirits made in colour and/or flavour to resemble gin, brandy, whisky or rum, but in no case should country spirits of any strength be issued direct to any private person whether intended for domestic consumption or not;

(b) within the districts or parts of districts the monopoly of supply of which has been granted to the distiller or licensed independent spirit shop-keepers and licensed wholesale vendors of country spirits.

Provided that country spirit shall not be issued to foreign liquor vendors of any description. Distillers and warehouse-keepers shall be bound to supply country spirits to all persons licensed to purchase from them on payment of the value in legal tender so long as they have stock in hand.

35. Duty shall be paid at the following rates on all spirits issued from distilleries unless they are removed under bond or sold in offices of Government on account of the public service—

Butter duty. (1) If denatured, free of duty or at such rate of duty as may be prescribed by any law for the time being in force.

(2) From distilleries and warehouses—

(a) On spirits issued in the process mentioned in rule 31, clause (c), at the tariff rate or at such other rate as may be prescribed by Government from time to time under section 37 of the Madras Abkari Act, 1893.

- (ii) On spirits issued to the persons mentioned in clause (i) of rule 54 at such rate as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Government under section 17 of the Malacca Alcohol Act, 1899, for the local area for consumption in which the spirits are destined.

Maximum quantity to be issued,	55. No smaller quantity of spirits shall be issued at any one time to any of the persons mentioned in rule 54 than the following:—	Imperial gallons.
To a person mentioned in clause (i) ... ..	...	4
To a licensed wholesale vendor of country spirits ... ..	...	5
To a licensed independent shop-keeper within a radius of five miles from a distillery or warehouse—		
(i) in places where there are depots ... ..	...	25
(ii) in other places ... ..	...	5
To a licensed independent shop-keeper beyond a radius of five miles from a distillery or warehouse.		25

57. The Commissioner may fix, from time to time, the maximum price to be charged by distillers and warehouse-keepers for spirits issued from a distillery or warehouse to (i) licensed independent attack shop-keepers and

- (ii) licensed wholesale vendors of country spirits.

58. (i) An allowance will be made for the loss in transit by leakage and evaporation of spirits transported by land, under bond, or duty free for Government purposes, within the Presidency, up to the maximum amounts shown below:

	Pence.
For a journey of not greater duration than two days ... ..	3
For a journey of duration exceeding two, but not exceeding five days ... ..	3
For a journey of duration exceeding five, but not exceeding ten days ... ..	4
For a journey of duration exceeding ten, but not exceeding fifteen days ... ..	5
For a journey of duration exceeding fifteen days ... ..	7½

In calculating the allowance to be made, the day of issue, the time actually occupied in transit and the day of verification of the consignment are to be taken into account.

(ii) Similarly in the case of spirits exported by land, under bond, or duty free for Government purposes, to other provinces, an allowance will be made up to the maximum amounts shown below:

	Pence.
For a distance not exceeding 100 miles ... ..	5
For a distance exceeding 100, but not exceeding 200 miles ... ..	7½
For a distance exceeding 200, but not exceeding 1,000 miles ... ..	10
For a distance exceeding 1,000 miles ... ..	15

(iii) If the report of the officer by whom a consignment of spirits transported, or exported by land under bond, or duty free has been gauged and proved on arrival at the destination should show that wastage is a greater extent than the above has occurred, the distiller or the warehouse-keeper shall pay duty at the tariff rate, for the time being in force, on so much of the deficiency as is in excess of the above allowance. Provided that, if it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, that such deficiency has been caused by accident or other unavoidable cause, the duty levied on such deficiency shall be refunded. The Commissioner's decision shall be final.

(iv) The allowance to be made under this rule will be determined by deducting from the quantity of spirits despatched from the distillery or warehouse, the quantity received at the place of destination, both quantities being stated in terms of London proof gallons and will be calculated on the quantity retained in each cask or other receptacle accepted in a storage cask.

Fort St. George, April 2, 1924.

25. 1924.—Under section 2 of the Malacca Proprietary Estate Village Survey Act II of 1904, the Government in Council is pleased to direct that Revenue Division No. 212, Serial 2124 August 1923, published at page 142 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 19th August 1923 and so inserted in the Malacca Proprietary Estate Village Survey in the Surveyor-General's table of the Village Survey and that the provisions of the said Act shall be extended to the said village with effect from 14th April 1924.

*Fort St. George, April 5, 1919.*

*Public Commissioner.*

No. 121.—A preliminary meeting of the Select Committee on the Madras Irrigation Bill will be held at 12 noon on the 15th and 16th April 1919 in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, for the discussion of the general principles involved in the Bill and for fixing the necessary lines of investigation.

*Fort St. George, March 22, 1919 (G.O. No. 465, Revenue).*

- 20, 117.—Under section 4 of the Madras Abolition Act (1886) and in exercise of all other powers enabling them in the behalf, the Government of Madras (Ministry of Education) hereby make, chapters B, C and D of Notification No. 275, dated 30th August 1918, published on pages 593-597 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 12th August 1919, and make the following appointments, viz:—

*Appointments.*

\* Read note to which applies.

*A.—Under sub-section (1).*

I. The following officers of the Revenue Department:—

(1) Assistant Commissioners—to exercise all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Collector concurrently with the Collector and subject to the control of the Commissioner—

(a) in respect of the issue of special permits under section 11 of the Act;

(b) in respect of the issue of licences under section 12 of the Act;

(c) in respect of the supervision and management of bonded distilleries, breweries and warehouses; and

(d) under Chapter VIII of the Act.

Throughout the Presidency.

Within their respective divisions as shown in the annexed schedule and in the case of the Assistant Commissioner for Distilleries, throughout the Presidency.

(2) Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors—to exercise all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Collector concurrently with the Collector and subject to the control of the Assistant Commissioner—

(a) in respect of the issue of special permits under section 11 of the Act;

For the transport of toddy—

Throughout the Presidency.

For the transport of other liquors.

Within the head revenue district or districts in which their circles or any part thereof are or is comprised.

(b) in respect of the issue of licences under section 12 of the Act; and

(c) under Chapter VIII of the Act.

Within their respective circles.

(3) Inspectors in charge of circles in which distilleries, warehouses or breweries are located—to exercise all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Collector concurrently with the Collector and subject to the control of the Assistant Commissioner of Revenue for Distilleries, in respect of the supervision and management of bonded distilleries, warehouses and breweries.

Within their respective circles.

(4) Officers in charge of bonded distilleries and warehouses—to exercise all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Collector in respect of the issue of special permits under section 11 for the transport of spirits made in or issued from the distilleries and warehouses of which they are in charge, concurrently with the Collector and subject to the control of the Assistant Commissioner of Revenue for Distilleries.

Throughout the Presidency.

(5) Officers in charge of land custom stations on the French and Karikal frontiers—to exercise all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Collector concurrently with the Collector and subject to the control of the Collector in respect of the issue of special permits under section 11 for the transport of foreign liquors imported from French territory.

\* For the limits of divisions and circles—see Schedule annexed.

*Appointments.*

(6) Officers in charge of Chopwin stations on the Bellary-Hydabad frontier—to exercise all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Collector concurrently with the Collector and subject to the control of the Collector in respect of the issue of special permits for transport under section 11 and permits for possession under section 12 of the Act, of toddy brought from the Nizam's dominions.

(7) The following officers of the Revenue department—to exercise all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Collector concurrently with the Collector and subject to the control of the Collector in respect of the issue of permits under section 12 of the Act for the purposes specified in each case:—

(a) Officers in charge of Government Storehouses for the storage of hemp drugs—for the removal of hemp drugs from the Storehouses to shops, Indian States and other places.

(b) Officers in charge of blocks for the cultivation of hemp plants—for the transport of the hemp crop from the fields to the manufacturing yards.

(c) Officers in charge of the manufacturing yards—for the transport of the hemp drugs from the manufacturing yards to the storehouses.

11. The following officers of the Land Revenue administration:—

(1) Sub-Collectors, Assistant and Deputy Collectors—to exercise all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Collector concurrently with the Collector and subject to the control of the Collector.

(2) In respect of the issue of special permits under section 11 of the Act:

(a) in respect of the issue of licenses under section 12 of the Act; and

(b) under Chapter VIII of the Act.

(3) Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, Taluk Sashtadars and Taluk Head Assistants—to exercise all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Collector concurrently with the Collector and subject to the control of the Collector.

(4) In respect of the issue of special permits under section 11 of the Act:

(b) in respect of the issue of the licenses under section 12 of the Act; and

(c) under Chapter VIII of the Act.

12. The following officers of the Revenue department:—  
The District Inspector and Encls. Assistant Inspector, Godavari Agency Circle, and the Encls. Assistant Inspector, Ganjam Agency Circle—to exercise all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Collector concurrently with the Collector and subject to the control of the Collector.

(4) In respect of the issue of special permits under section 11 of the Act:

(b) in respect of the issue of licenses under section 12 of the Act; and

(c) under Chapter VIII of the Act.

\* Local areas to which applicable.

Within the Bellary district.

Throughout the Presidency.

Within the districts in which they are employed.

Within the districts in which they are employed.

Throughout the Presidency.

Within their respective local jurisdictions as officers of Land Revenue.

For the transport of toddy.

Throughout the Presidency.

For the transport of other kinds of liquor. Within the district.

Within their respective local jurisdictions as officers of Land Revenue.

For the transport of toddy.

Throughout the Presidency.

For the transport of other kinds of liquor. Within the districts in which they are employed.

Encls. Inspector, Godavari Agency Circle, within the limits of the Circle. Encls. Assistant Inspector, Godavari Agency Circle, within the Sub-divisional subdivisions. Encls. Assistant Inspector, Ganjam Agency Circle, within the Sub-divisional subdivisions.

\* For the limits of districts and divisions see the Index to the Gazette.

## Appointments.

IV. The Salt and Abkari Superintendent, Pudukkottai—to assume all the powers and perform all the duties of a Collector in respect of the issue of special permits under section 11 for the transport from any part of the Pudukkottai State to another, across intervening British territory, of liquor manufactured in that State.

V. Licensed brewers—to exercise all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Collector in respect of the issue of special permits under section 11 for the transport of beer made in their breweries concurrently with the Collector and subject to the control of the Assistant Commissioner of Excise for Districts.

VI. Licensed wholesale vendors of country spirits—to exercise all the powers and to perform all the duties of a Collector in respect of the issue of special permits under section 11 for the transport of such spirits sold by themselves, concurrently with the Collector and subject to the control of the Collector.

VII. The Residents in Mysore and at Hyderabad and the Agent to the Governor-General, Madras State, to exercise all the powers of a Collector under sections 7 and 11 of the Act in respect of the issue of permits for the export of intoxicating drugs including opium and its substitutes to the Indian States at Mysore, Hyderabad, Travancore and Cochin, respectively, and for the transport of the drugs to the limits of British territory.

VIII. Licensed vendors of some liquors, distillates of rice, every other intoxicating drink or substance prepared from the same plant, and all drugs, syretics or other having a like physiological effect to that of opium and all preparations and admixtures of any of the above—to perform all the duties of a Collector in respect of the issue of special permits for transport of such drugs sold by themselves concurrently with the Collector and subject to the control of the Collector.

IX. The Excise Superintendent, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, or other officer to whom the duty may be assigned by him—to exercise all the powers and perform all the duties of a Collector in respect of the issue of special permits under sections 5 and 11 for the import and transport from Bangalore to any part of the Presidency of beer manufactured at the Bangalore Brewery.

## B.—Under sub-section (4).

(i) All officers of the Excise Department in charge of Circles—to perform the acts and duties mentioned in sections 41 to 53 inclusive of the Act.

(ii) Inspector, Excise Intelligence Bureau—to perform the acts and duties mentioned in sections 46 to 53 inclusive of the Act.

(iii) The Excise Assistant Inspector, Godavari Agency Circle, and the Excise Assistant Inspector, Ganjam Agency—to perform the acts and duties mentioned in sections 41 to 53 inclusive of the Act.

## C.—Under sub-section (5).

(1) Assistant Commissioners, Inspectors, Assistant Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of the Excise Department, on duty within the Madras Presidency to be Abkari Officers under their respective designations for the purposes of sections 21, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 and 34 of the Act and to exercise all the powers and discharge all the duties conferred and imposed on Abkari officers in the sections aforesaid.

\* Local area to which applicable.

Within the districts of Tanjore, Tirunelveli, Tirupur and Madurai.

Throughout the Presidency.

Within the area specified in their Resolves.

Throughout the Presidency.

Throughout the Presidency.

Throughout the Presidency.

Within their respective Circles as shown in the annexed schedule.

Throughout the Presidency.

Excise Assistant Inspector, Godavari Agency Circle, within the Hyderabad Agency Sub-division, and the Excise Assistant Inspector, Ganjam Agency, within the Bellary Agency Sub-division.

Divisional Assistant Commissioners within their divisions and the Assistant Commissioners for Districts throughout the Presidency. Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors within the Circles to which they are attached.

\* For the limits of divisions and circles within which they are attached.



**Appointments.**

(2) Assistant Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors attached to districts and subordinate to be Abkari officers as for their respective jurisdictions for the purposes of sections 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33 and 72 of the Act and to exercise all the powers and discharge all the duties conferred and imposed on Abkari officers in the sections aforesaid.

(3) Inspector, Excise Intelligence Bureau, and his Assistant Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors on duty within the Madras Presidency to be Abkari officers under their respective jurisdictions for the purposes of sections 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33 and 72 of the Act and to exercise all the powers and discharge all the duties conferred and imposed on Abkari officers in the sections aforesaid.

(4) Members of the Excise Department on duty within the Madras Presidency to be Abkari officers under their respective jurisdictions for the purposes of sections 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33 and 72 of the Act and to exercise all the powers and discharge all the duties conferred and imposed on Abkari officers in the sections aforesaid.

(5) The Customs Collector, Barvas, to be an Abkari officer for the purposes of sections 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42 and 72 of the Act and to exercise all the powers and discharge all the duties conferred and imposed on Abkari officers in the sections aforesaid.

(6) Special Assistant Agents in the Agency tracts of the Coorg, Vangapatam and Coorgam districts, Excise Assistant Inspector and Sub-Inspector, Coorgam Agency, to be Abkari officers for the purposes of sections 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33 and 72 of the Act and to exercise all the powers and discharge all the duties conferred and imposed on Abkari officers in the sections aforesaid.

(7) Members of the Excise Department, Coorgam Agency, to be Abkari officers for the purposes of sections 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 33 and 72 of the Act and to exercise all the powers and discharge all the duties conferred and imposed on Abkari officers in the sections aforesaid.

Provided that, with reference to sections 31 and 34 of the Act, there shall be no limit of jurisdiction within the Presidency for the Abkari and other departmental officers named therein; but all persons arrested and all seizures made thereunder shall without delay be made over to the Abkari officer possessing local jurisdiction.

2. This notification will take effect from 1st April 1934.

**SCHEDULE.**

**Waddar District (10 Circles)**

1. **Beekampur Circle.**—The area included within the magisterial jurisdiction of the Stationary Sub-Magistrate of Beekampur, Coorgam and Asha, the Deputy Tahsildar-Sub-Magistrate of Sunda, Koda, Ichikampura and Sompeta and the Tahsildar-Magistrate of Coorgam.

2. **Channole Circle.**—The portion of the Coorgam district below the Ghats south of the Beekampur circle and the 122 villages in the Pottalashole taluk of the Coorgam Agency.

3. **Channole Circle.**—The Chippurath, Sialapada, Vinnangam and Vinnangam sub-districts.

4. **Bellur Circle.**—The whole of the Bellur and Chippurath taluks, the ordinary tracts of the Bellur, Chippurath and Bellur taluks of the Vinnangam district and the following villages in the Agency tracts of the Vinnangam district:—

Chippurath	...	...	...	...	} Patangal taluk.
Chippurath	...	...	...	...	
Chippurath	...	...	...	...	
Chippurath	...	...	...	...	
Villages comprised in the Coorgam, Bellur, Coorgam Lakshmapuram and Beekampur taluks					} Coorgam and Beekampur taluks

5. **Channole Circle.**—The whole of the Annampalle and Beekampur taluks, the ordinary tracts of the Vinnangam sub-district, the Beekampur taluk, the ordinary tracts of the Chippurath taluk of the Vinnangam district and the villages of Jambud in the Pottalashole taluk of the Vinnangam Agency.

6. **Channole Circle.**—The Channole, Beekampur and Beekampur taluks of the Beekampur district and the Taluk and Pottalashole taluks.

\* Local area to which applies.

Within the respective areas in which the districts or sub-districts are located.

Throughout the Presidency.

Throughout the Presidency in the case of the members of the Inspector, Excise Intelligence Bureau, and in other cases within the circles to which they are attached.

Within the circle to which he is attached.

Special Assistant Agents within their respective local jurisdictions Excise Assistant Inspector and Sub-Inspector, Coorgam Agency, within the Bellur Agency sub-district.

Within the Agency sub-districts in which they are employed.

\* For the limits of divisions and circles—vide Schedule annexed.

7. *Anoleperum Circle*.—The *Anoleperum*, *Anoleperum* and *Harle* taluks of the *Gadswani* district.

8. *Gadswani Agency Circle*.—The whole of the *Gadswani* Agency and the *Gadswani* taluk of the *Vaungmye* Agency.

9. *Kilwa Circle*.—The *Kilwa*, *Tanaka* and *Tanayagala* taluks of the *Kilwa* district.

10. *Nayagun Circle*.—The *Nayagun* and *Shingun* taluks of the *Kilwa* district.

#### *Northern division (9 Circles).*

11. *Sevada Circle*.—The *Sevada*, *Kandagala* and *Ganapavada* taluks and the *Natali* and *Porvay* divisions of the *Kilwa* district.

12. *Haridipatam Circle*.—The *Haridipatam*, *Dil*, *Gulivada* and *Kalabhar* taluks of the *Kilwa* district.

13. *Tanah Circle*.—The *Tanah*, *Nepolia*, *Bugolia* and *Ongolia* taluks of the *Kilwa* district.

14. *Nayagun Circle*.—The *Gunter*, *Palind*, *Vivabanda*, *Schmapalla* and *Nayagun* taluks of the *Kilwa* district.

15. *Kandabar Circle*.—The *Kandabar*, *Kandigiri* and *Udugiri* taluks and the area included within the magisterial jurisdiction of the Deputy *Tahsildar*-Sub-Magistrate of *Poddi* and *Dandi* in the *Kilwa* district.

16. *Milwa Circle*.—The *Kandil*, *Agnahar*, *Milwa* and *Korur* taluks of the *Kilwa* district.

17. *Gadswani Circle*.—The *Bapur* and *Gadswani* taluks and the area included within the jurisdiction of the Deputy *Tahsildar*-Sub-Magistrate of *Vaungmye* and *Sakung* in the *Kilwa* district.

18. *Melawapala Circle*.—The *Melawapala*, *Vayshad* and *Palmara* taluks and the *Porvay* division of the *Kilwa* district and portions of the following villages included in the *Gadswani* taluk, *North Arad* district:—

(i) *Uda* Survey Nos. 7 to 19 and the eastern portion of Survey No. 6 included in reserve forest.

(ii) *Dagunapala*, western portion of Survey No. 123-A included in reserve forest.

19. *Chingapala Circle*.—The *Chingapala* and *Chingapala* taluks and the *Korvay* and *Kalabhar* divisions of the *Kilwa* district and portions of the following villages included in the *Gadswani* taluk, *North Arad* district:—

(i) *Tahsildar*, Survey Nos. 271 to 290 and 297.

(ii) *Dagunapala*, western portion of Survey No. 264-A included in reserve forest.

(iii) *Kalabhar*, Survey Nos. 61-A to E and the western portion of Survey No. 61 included in reserve forest.

#### *Belary division (3 Circles).*

20. *Belary Circle*.—The *Adwa*, *Ala*, *Belary* and *Rayabag* taluks of the *Belary* district.

21. *Haridipatam Circle*.—The *Haridipatam*, *Haridipatam* and *Kandigiri* taluks of the *Kilwa* district.

22. *Nayagun Circle*.—The *Gunter*, *Palind*, *Nayagun* and *Kandigiri* taluks of the *Kilwa* district.

23. *Melawapala Circle*.—The *Melawapala*, *Melawapala*, *Haridipatam*, *Melawapala* and *Kandigiri* taluks of the *Kilwa* district.

24. *Melawapala Circle*.—The *Gunter* and *Melawapala* taluks of the *Kilwa* district.

25. *Kandabar Circle*.—The *Kandabar*, *Kandigiri* and *Udugiri* taluks of the *Kilwa* district.

26. *Nayagun Circle*.—The *Nayagun*, *Palind*, *Kandigiri* and *Udugiri* taluks of the *Kilwa* district.

27. *Melawapala Circle*.—The *Melawapala*, *Melawapala*, *Haridipatam*, *Melawapala* and *Kandigiri* taluks of the *Kilwa* district.

28. *Nayagun Circle*.—The *Nayagun*, *Palind*, *Kandigiri* and *Udugiri* taluks of the *Kilwa* district.

#### *Chingapala division (3 Circles).*

29. *Haridipatam Circle*.—The *Haridipatam* and the *Haridipatam* taluk of the *Chingapala* district.

30. *Tanah Circle*.—The *Tanah*, *Tanah* and *Haridipatam* taluks of the *Chingapala* district.

31. *Nayagun Circle*.—The *Nayagun*, *Nayagun* and *Melawapala* taluks of the *Chingapala* district.

32. *Nayagun Circle*.—The *Nayagun*, *Nayagun*, *Haridipatam* and *Haridipatam* taluks of the *Chingapala* district.

33. *Nayagun Circle*.—The *Nayagun*, *Nayagun*, *Haridipatam* and *Haridipatam* taluks of the *Chingapala* district.

34. *Nayagun Circle*.—The *Nayagun*, *Nayagun*, *Haridipatam* and *Haridipatam* taluks of the *Chingapala* district.

35. *Tanjore Circle*.—The Tanjore, Papanasam and Kumbakonam taluks of the Tanjore district.  
36. *Nagapattinam Circle*.—The Nagapattinam, Pettikottai, Thiruvaiyandurai and Avarangudi taluks of the Tanjore district.

*North Arcot division (9 Circles).*

37. *Rayachoti Circle*.—The Arakonam, Wallaja, Geyyar and Wandiwash taluks of the North Arcot district.  
38. *Palover Circle*.—The Palover and Tirupattur taluks and the Kanyasulk Zamindari of the North Arcot district and the Gudiyarpet taluk of the same district containing the portion included in the Madhavapalle and Chittoor Circles.  
39. *Arani Circle*.—The Arani, Palur and Tiruvannamalai taluks of the North Arcot district.  
40. *Mosur Circle*.—The Mosur, Dhanuapatti and Krishnagudi taluks of the Salem district.  
41. *Salem Circle*.—The Salem, Balapattur, Attur and Uttamangudi taluks of the Salem district.  
42. *Sankar Circle*.—The Tiruchengode, Ootacamund and Masakkal taluks of the Salem district.  
43. *Erode Circle*.—The Erode, Polladam and Dhanuapatti taluks of the Coimbatore district.  
44. *Baramet Circle*.—The Baramet, Kallagudi and Gubbinthipalayam taluks of the Coimbatore district.  
45. *Coimbatore Circle*.—The Coimbatore, Polichchi, Udumalpet and Aravanchi taluks of the Coimbatore district.

*Trichinopoly division (8 Circles).*

46. *North Trichinopoly Circle*.—The Muzri, Perumbalur, Vannarapalayam and Kalligudi taluks of the Trichinopoly district.  
47. *South Trichinopoly Circle*.—The Kayur, Kallikottai and Trichinopoly taluks of the Trichinopoly district.  
48. *Madurai Circle*.—The Madurai, Tirumangalam and Periyakulam taluks of the Madurai district.  
49. *Dindigul Circle*.—The Dindigul, Palai, Nilakkottai and Madurai taluks of the Madurai district and the area included in the jurisdiction of the Deputy Tahsildar of Kodaikanal in the same district.  
50. *Sivakasi Circle*.—The Sivakasi and Srirangapatnam taluks of the Ramanath district and the areas included in the Magisterial jurisdiction of the Deputy Tahsildar Sub-Magistrates of Aruppukottai and Sivagangai in the same district.  
51. *Ramanath Circle*.—The Ramanath and Tirupattur taluks and the area included within the Magisterial jurisdiction of the Deputy Tahsildar Sub-Magistrates of Madhavakottai, Paramakudi and Tiruvendikulam in the Ramanath district.  
52. *Tirunelveli Circle*.—The Tirunelveli, Tiruvadi and Sankaravaramkulam taluks of the Tirunelveli district.  
53. *Kanniyakumari Circle*.—The Kanniyakumari and Ambuvandur taluks of the Tirunelveli district.  
54. *Kovilpatti Circle*.—The Kovilpatti, Tiruchendur and Sankaravaram taluks of the Tirunelveli district.

*West Coast division (7 Circles).*

55. *Malabar Circle*.—The Coondapur, Udipi and Karikal taluks of the South Kanara district.  
56. *Mangalore Circle*.—The Mangalore taluk of the South Kanara district and so much of the Uppanangudi taluk (of the same district) as lies to the south of the Kaverimandi river, excepting the villages of Belipudi and Bilekudi and to the west of the Pannu, Kalka, Kallipudi and Belandur villages.  
57. *Kannur Circle*.—The Kannur taluk of the South Kanara district and so much of the Uppanangudi taluk as is not included in the Mangalore Circle.  
58. *Changanassery Circle*.—The Chikankal and Kollayam taluks of the Malabar district.  
59. *Calicut Circle*.—The Calicut, Karambuzad and Wyanad taluks of the Malabar district.  
60. *Malappuram Circle*.—The Ponnani and Brind taluks of the Malabar district and the whole of the Nilgiris district.  
61. *Palghat Circle*.—The Cochin, Palghat and Wadakkankal taluks of the Malabar district including the Athangudi valley.

E. W. LEWIS,  
*Acting Secretary to Government.*

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE

Fort St. George, March 26, 1923.

No. 108.—M. R. R. R. C. Kanyarive Appayya Appayya, Officer in charge of Illi Circle, Civil Veterinary Department, provides leave for three months with effect from 1st April 1923.

Fort St. George, April 4, 1924.

No. 109.—Mahammad Abdul Hale Subbi Bahadur, District Forest Officer, South Salore, leaves on average pay for two months from 2nd April 1924.

*Fort St. George, April 5, 1914.*

No. 130.—*Mrs. W. S. Balagay, I.E.S., Superintendent, School of Arts and Crafts, Madras, sent an average pay for four months in continuation of the average number of the school.*

#### PROMOTIONS.

*Fort St. George, April 5, 1914.*

No. 131.—*The following promotions of Forest officers are submitted:—*

*M.H. Bp. A. Himmamatha Poo Arangal, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, to be District Forest Officer, North Vellore, via Mahomed Abdul Kadir Subah Bahadur.*  
*Mahomed Abdul Hayer Subah Bahadur, District Forest Officer, North Vellore, to be District Forest Officer, South Vellore, via Mahomed Abdul Kadir Subah Bahadur, granted leave.*  
*Mr. D. M. Chinnai, Working Forest Officer, Himmamathy, to be District Forest Officer, the Nilgiris, and Mr. P. D. Arangal, granted leave.*

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort St. George, March 22, 1914.*

No. 99.—*In exercise of the powers conferred by section 50 of the Indian Mines Act, IV of 1923, the Government of Madras propose to make the following rules. Notice is hereby given that any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft rules before the 25th June 1914 will be duly considered.*

#### DRAFT RULES FOR MINES OTHER THAN COAL MINES.

##### CHAPTER I.—GENERAL AND EXPLANATORY PROVISIONS.

1. At every mine a sufficient supply of wholesome drinking water shall be provided on the surface and, if the Local Government so directs in the case of any mine or class of mines, also below ground at points reasonably accessible to the persons employed. Drinking water shall in all cases be supplied to employees free of cost.

2. At every mine a Java the Chief Inspector or District Commissioner shall be made for keeping all the underground workings and roads clean from mud, and a tamper or tamper shall be appointed for the purpose.

3. At every mine lanterns and other illuminations shall be provided on the surface and, if the Local Government so directs in the case of any mine or class of mines, in the underground workings of the mine, and, in the case of batteries, the accommodation shall be not less than one seat per 50 employees.

Provided that the Local Government may require that in the case of batteries or steam a certain area or areas may be worked off on the surface of the ground for use for this purpose.

4. Every battery or steam on the surface for the use of the work-people of a mine shall be so partitioned off as to secure privacy, and, if a battery intended for the use of one set of adjuvants is located intended for the use of the other set, the two sets shall be separate.

5. All batteries or steam or steam shall be kept in a sanitary condition. Receptacles shall be cleaned daily and turned inside and out at least once a year.

##### CHAPTER II.—ACCIDENTS AND FIRST-AID WORK.

6. It shall be the duty of the owner, agent, and manager of a mine to see that a hygienic arrangement is made for the treatment of men in accident cases.

7. In every mine in which fifty persons or more are employed underground during any period of 24 hours, one or more of the persons employed, according to the official scale shall be trained in ambulance work to the standard of St. John's First-Aid Certificate.

Where the number of persons employed underground during any period of 24 hours—

does not exceed 50, not less than one person,

exceeds 50 but does not exceed 100, not less than two persons,

exceeds 100 but does not exceed 200, not less than three persons,

exceeds 200 but does not exceed 400, not less than four persons,

exceeds 400 but does not exceed 600, not less than five persons,

exceeds 600, one person for every completed hundred of persons employed.

Provided that the rule shall not come into force until the 1st day of July 1913.

8. In or at every mine in respect of which section 18 of the Act applies, there shall be provided and kept at hand a sufficient and ready for immediate use of a convenient place on the surface and also if the Chief Inspector or an Inspector so directs in the case of any mine underground—

(a) a readily accessible shelter or shelter;

(b) a box or boxes containing a sufficient supply of suitable medicine and bandages, adhesive plaster, linen, vasoline, cotton wool and lint and other suitable ambulance medicine.

##### CHAPTER III.—REGISTRATION OF WORK-PEOPLE.

9. The register of all persons employed in the mine, of their hours of work, of their days of rest, and of the nature of their respective employments as required by section 23 of the Act shall be maintained in the form shown in Schedule A.

10. For the purpose of section 23 (a) read with section 23 (5) of the Act, all work of persons employed before ground shall be reckoned from the time when persons leave the surface of the mine to the time at which they finally return there at the end of the period of employment.

11. The following persons shall be deemed to be paid in full by the mine, or by the manager or employer, if employed in a confidential capacity within the meaning of section 23 of the Act:—

(a) any official in charge of any mine or part of a mine;

(b) mechanical engineers or engine-drivers or electricians;

(c) surveyors.

## CHAPTER IV.—SAFETY PRECAUTIONS.

13. Any place in or about an excavation which is dangerous shall be made safe or shall be kept securely fenced. Should any question arise as to whether a place is dangerous or not, the opinion of the Inspector, or where there is an Inspector appointed under the Act, of the District Magistrate shall be conclusive on the point.

14. Where an excavation, which is more than 10 feet deep and has been formed as the result of any mining operation, extends within fifty feet of a public road or dwelling house or of property vested in His Majesty or any local authority or Railway Company as defined in the Indian Railways Act, 1925 or of an inhabited village, substantial fencing shall be erected and maintained across the excavation adjacent to the road or dwelling.

15. Where as a result of mining operations a subsidence of the surface has taken place or is likely to take place, and persons are likely to be endangered thereby, the dangerous area shall be kept fenced on the surface.

16. In the case of any mine which is abandoned or the working of which is discontinued, the owner, agent or manager shall be bound, before the mine is finally abandoned, as immediately after the working thereof has been discontinued, to erect on the top or entrance of every shaft and opening into a mine to be fenced by a substantial of a permanent character sufficient to prevent persons inadvertently falling into or entering the shafts or openings.

## CHAPTER V.

17. If the owner, agent or manager of any mine intends to commence or extend any mining operations under his control at or in any point within fifty yards of any inhabited village or other building, etc., which have not been closed as public works by the Local Government under clause (a) of section 79 of the Act, he shall not less than sixty days before commencing to carry out his intention, give, to the District Magistrate concerned and to the Chief Inspector of Mines notice in writing of such intention.

17. If the provisions in respect of which notice is given under rule 16 are not commenced within twelve months from the expiry of the period of sixty days therein referred to, the notice shall be held to have expired, and the provisions of that rule shall apply as if no such notice had been given.

18. The notice to be given under rule 16 shall specify the position of the workings of the mine in relation to the inhabited village or other buildings, etc., in question, the manner in which it is proposed to carry out the intended new operations, the plans to which it is proposed to carry the said operations, and whether the operations are actually in progress, and shall include a plan showing the position and the intended mining operations in as far as they affect the inhabited village or other buildings, etc., in question.

## CHAPTER VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

19. Sufficient materials and appliances shall be kept in stock for the proper carrying out of all necessary operations in a manner consistent with the provisions of the Act, regulations, rules and by-laws.

20. No interfering drink or drug shall be kept or consumed in or at a mine without the consent of the manager, and no person in a state of intoxication shall enter or be allowed to remain in or about a mine.

21. All plans and books which are required to be kept under the regulations, these rules and the by-laws and printed abstracts of the Indian Mines Act, 1925, and of the regulations, rules and by-laws applicable to the mine shall be kept at an office or other building as near as conveniently as possible and used in connection with the working of the mine, and shall be produced on the request of the Chief Inspector or an Inspector, or any person authorized in that behalf by the Local Government.

22. The originals, or true copies, of all reports made in conformity with the Act or with the regulations, rules or by-laws shall be maintained at the mine for a period of twelve months after having been made.

23. No person shall print, copy, reprint or otherwise any abstract of the Indian Mines Act, 1925, or any copy of the regulations, rules or by-laws made thereunder which is printed at any mine or any notice posted up in pursuance of the regulations of the mine.

## SCHEDULE A.

Register of work done (section 23 of the Indian Mines Act, 1925).

Name of Mine \_\_\_\_\_  
 Name of Owners \_\_\_\_\_  
 Work commencing \_\_\_\_\_

Name.	Cuts.	Tons.	Status of expenditure.	Hours of work.		Days of rest.
				Time of commencement.	Time of completion.	





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M. E. MARJONIAN, *Acting Chief Sanitary*





SUPPLEMENT TO PART I

OF

# THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 15.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, 1904.

[Part. 2 *plus*

## COUNCIL OF STATE—MADRAS MUHAMMADAN CONSTITUENCY.

### FINAL LIST OF CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION.

#### Names and address of candidates.

Serial  
number.

1. Osman Sahib, Khan Bahadur, S.M. V. 24, Subramuli street, Nagapattam.
2. Prolabhai Saheb, Saifud Dinahad, Teluk, Bellary.
3. Qader Nizam Khan Sahib, Mohammed, Wellesley, 45, Fane's Road, Nagapattam.

Notes.—Ballot papers should reach the Returning Officer before 2 p.m. on the 26th April 1904 or be deposited at the office of the Returning Officer, Secretariat buildings, Fort St. George, between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. on the 26th April 1904.

Fort St. George, 7th April 1904.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,  
*Returning Officer.*





# THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 18.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 8, 1924.

[Price, 2 paise.

## Part I.—Local Self-Government.

### LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

*Fort St. George, March 31, 1924.*

No. 252.—M.R. Sy. T. B. Sameshanda Mahalingar Aiyangar, to continue as Temporary Assistant Secretary, Local Self-Government Department, for a period of six months from 31st December 1923.

No. 254.—M.R. Sy. U. Subrama Rao Aiyangar will continue to act as District Road Engineer, South Arcot, until further orders.

*Fort St. George, April 8, 1924.*

No. 255.—Under sub-section (2) of section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Government appoint Arumugam Nallal Palai Sankar to be President of the Chinnarasaram Taluk Board in the Annamalai District.

No. 256.—Under section 5 (4) (a) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Government appoint M.R. Sy. K. Manikavasagam Palai to be a member of the Annamalai District Board.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort St. George, March 31, 1924.*

No. 247.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1881, the Government hereby withdraw from the acquisition of S. No. 246 of Gudduram village, Gudduram taluk, Kistna District, notified on page 916 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 21st August 1923, as required for a playground for the Local End School at Gudduram.

*Fort St. George, April 1, 1924.*

No. 258.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 40 (1) of the Madras Local Boards Act XIV of 1920, the Local Government hereby resolves from the operation of that Act the land described below situated in the Union of Ranganagudi, Nidavathi taluk of Madhav District:—

S. No. 25, bounded on the north and east by Kappan street No. 30; south by Kappan street No. 25; and by lane No. 113, Kappan street No. 4	sq. ft.
.. .. .	151

*Fort St. George, April 8, 1924.*

No. 259.—Under sub-section (1) of section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Government authorise the members of the Kistna District Board to elect their President.

A-2

Port St. George, April 9, 1924.

No. 180.—The following Proceedings of the Public Works (Intigating) Department, No. 18-1, dated the 2nd March 1924, is published:—

The proposal of the President, District Board, South Kowloon, that all parties employed by services of local boards to carry official reports and records be exempted from payment of toll when carrying such reports and records is approved and the concession shall be extended to servants of municipal corporations. The requisite notification was published in Port St. George Gazette, dated 2nd March 1924, page 285, Part I.—this notification, dated 5th March 1924.

RECOMMENDATION—No. 2245-1, J. & M., dated 1st Dec. 1923.

Commenced to all Local Boards and Municipal Councils.

No. 181.—In modification of notification No. 181, published on page 122 of Part I.-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 1st April 1923, the following revised list of place-named areas are published:—

As in the Annex hereto.

District.	Towns or towns.	District.	Towns or towns.	District.	Towns or towns.
North Area.	Walla's.		Arden.		
			2nd, 3rd, 12th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111st, 112nd, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152nd, 153rd, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 160th, 161st, 162nd, 163rd, 164th, 165th, 166th, 167th, 168th, 169th, 170th, 171st, 172nd, 173rd, 174th, 175th, 176th, 177th, 178th, 179th, 180th, 181st, 182nd, 183rd, 184th, 185th, 186th, 187th, 188th, 189th, 190th, 191st, 192nd, 193rd, 194th, 195th, 196th, 197th, 198th, 199th, 200th, 201st, 202nd, 203rd, 204th, 205th, 206th, 207th, 208th, 209th, 210th, 211st, 212nd, 213th, 214th, 215th, 216th, 217th, 218th, 219th, 220th, 221st, 222nd, 223rd, 224th, 225th, 226th, 227th, 228th, 229th, 230th, 231st, 232nd, 233rd, 234th, 235th, 236th, 237th, 238th, 239th, 240th, 241st, 242nd, 243rd, 244th, 245th, 246th, 247th, 248th, 249th, 250th, 251st, 252nd, 253rd, 254th, 255th, 256th, 257th, 258th, 259th, 260th, 261st, 262nd, 263rd, 264th, 265th, 266th, 267th, 268th, 269th, 270th, 271st, 272nd, 273rd, 274th, 275th, 276th, 277th, 278th, 279th, 280th, 281st, 282nd, 283rd, 284th, 285th, 286th, 287th, 288th, 289th, 290th, 291st, 292nd, 293rd, 294th, 295th, 296th, 297th, 298th, 299th, 300th, 301st, 302nd, 303rd, 304th, 305th, 306th, 307th, 308th, 309th, 310th, 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597th, 598th, 599th, 600th, 601st, 602nd, 603rd, 604th, 605th, 606th, 607th, 608th, 609th, 610th, 611st, 612nd, 613th, 614th, 615th, 616th, 617th, 618th, 619th, 620th, 621st, 622nd, 623rd, 624th, 625th, 626th, 627th, 628th, 629th, 630th, 631st, 632nd, 633rd, 634th, 635th, 636th, 637th, 638th, 639th, 640th, 641st, 642nd, 643rd, 644th, 645th, 646th, 647th, 648th, 649th, 650th, 651st, 652nd, 653rd, 654th, 655th, 656th, 657th, 658th, 659th, 660th, 661st, 662nd, 663rd, 664th, 665th, 666th, 667th, 668th, 669th, 670th, 671st, 672nd, 673rd, 674th, 675th, 676th, 677th, 678th, 679th, 680th, 681st, 682nd, 683rd, 684th, 685th, 686th, 687th, 688th, 689th, 690th, 691st, 692nd, 693rd, 694th, 695th, 696th, 697th, 698th, 699th, 700th, 701st, 702nd, 703rd, 704th, 705th, 706th, 707th, 708th, 709th, 710th, 711st, 712nd, 713th, 714th, 715th, 716th, 717th, 718th, 719th, 720th, 721st, 722nd, 723rd, 724th, 725th, 726th, 727th, 728th, 729th, 730th, 731st, 732nd, 733rd, 734th, 735th, 736th, 737th, 738th, 739th, 740th, 741st, 742nd, 743rd, 744th, 745th, 746th, 747th, 748th, 749th, 750th, 751st, 752nd, 753rd, 754th, 755th, 756th, 757th, 758th, 759th, 760th, 761st, 762nd, 763rd, 764th, 765th, 766th, 767th, 768th, 769th, 770th, 771st, 772nd, 773rd, 774th, 775th, 776th, 777th, 778th, 779th, 780th, 781st, 782nd, 783rd, 784th, 785th, 786th, 787th, 788th, 789th, 790th, 791st, 792nd, 793rd, 794th, 795th, 796th, 797th, 798th, 799th, 800th, 801st, 802nd, 803rd, 804th, 805th, 806th, 807th, 808th, 809th, 810th, 811st, 812nd, 813th, 814th, 815th, 816th, 817th, 818th, 819th, 820th, 821st, 822nd, 823rd, 824th, 825th, 826th, 827th, 828th, 829th, 830th, 831st, 832nd, 833rd, 834th, 835th, 836th, 837th, 838th, 839th, 840th, 841st, 842nd, 843rd, 844th, 845th, 846th, 847th, 848th, 849th, 850th, 851st, 852nd, 853rd, 854th, 855th, 856th, 857th, 858th, 859th, 860th, 861st, 862nd, 863rd, 864th, 865th, 866th, 867th, 868th, 869th, 870th, 871st, 872nd, 873rd, 874th, 875th, 876th, 877th, 878th, 879th, 880th, 881st, 882nd, 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1897th, 1898th, 1899th, 1900th, 1901st, 1902nd, 1903rd, 1904th, 1905th, 1906th, 1907th, 1908th, 1909th, 1910th, 1911st, 1912nd, 1913th, 1914th, 1915th, 1916th, 1917th, 1918th, 1919th, 1920th, 19		

26. 812.—Whereas the whole of the Hyderabad State has been declared plague infected and whereas there is danger of plague being imported into Madhya Pradesh, if people from the Hyderabad State are freely allowed to attend the 1st Biannual session of Madhya Pradesh on 15th April 1926 and the following two days, it is hereby notified, in exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Government under section 5-A of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1907), that the following pilgrims to the festival from the Hyderabad State will be taken in examination, and segregated if necessary during the period of the festival.

2. All other intending victims are also warned of the danger they may be exposed to by proceeding to the above festival.

## ACQUISITION OF LANDS

26. 181.—Whereas it appears to the Government that the lands mentioned below in the Schedule filed, Tumbukid District, are needed for a public purpose, to wit, the widening of the road to the Railway station, Sookkumbum, notice be that often to hereby given to all whom it may concern, to acquaint with the provisions of the Land Acquisition (I) Act of 1914 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1914, and of the Land Acquisition Amendment (I) Act of 1915. The Government hereby appoints the Revenue District Officer, Tumbukid, and the subordinates to exercise the powers conferred by section 4 (1) of the Act and appoints the Revenue District Officer, Tumbukid, to exercise the functions of a Collector under the Act.

3. In view of the urgency of the matter, the Government hereby direct sub-section (4) of section 17 of the Act, that the provisions of section 8-A shall not apply to these lands.

## Dienaroff district, Kirovskanok, Islet, Vaini Peñakala village

[illegible]

26. 254.—Whereas it appears to the Government that the land specified below is likely to be needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a ferry shed at Selfridge, notice is that after a hearing given to all whom it may concern in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 1 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1914, as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act XXXVIII of 1925, and the Government hereby authorize the Tahsildar of Ujjain and his subordinates to execute the powers conferred by section 1 (2) of the Act and appoint the Tahsildar of Bilaspur to perform the functions of a Collector under section 5-A of the Act.

## South Kansas State College, Emporia campus, Hardshaw village

[illegible]

No. 585.—We likewise it appears to the Government that the bonds specified above are likely to be needed for a certain purpose, to wit, for the sale of dead and stolen material for the Affordada new road, notice to that effect is hereby given to all whom it may concern, in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, as amended by the Land Acquisition Amendment Act XXXVIII of 1929, and the Government hereby authorizes the











Under section 12 (3) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and under the rules for the election of presidents and vice-presidents of local boards, M.R. Hy. A. Balakrishna Shetti Aiyangar is duly elected as Vice-President of the South Kanara District Board.

South Kanara District Board Office,  
31st March 1925.

S. SUBBA SAO,  
President.

Under section 4 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1920, and rule 13 of the rules for the election of members of district boards by taluk boards published in G.O. No. 740, L. & M., dated 29th April 1921, a bye-law notified that M.R. Hy. B. M. A. G. Hanumanthi Pillai Aiyangar has been declared duly elected by the Mintri Taluk Board, as a member of the Trichinopoly District Board.

Under section 12 (4) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, and under rule 8 of the rules published in G.O. No. 1003, L. & M., dated 21st June 1923, for the election of vice-presidents of local boards, M.R. Hy. T. A. Nataraja Pillai Aiyangar is declared duly elected as Vice-President of the Mintri Taluk Board.

Trichinopoly District Board Office,  
27th March 1925.

S. M. RAJARAM SAO,  
President-deputé.

Under rule VII (1) of the rules for the election of municipal councillors, Mr. G. Webb Wray is declared to have been duly elected as a councillor for the VI ward of the Erodekanal municipality. His term of office will expire on 1st November 1925.

Kodakkanal Municipal Office,  
2nd April 1925.

K. M. AIYA ATTAR,  
Chairman.



Port St. George, April 1, 1934.

(With effect from the date of taking charge.)

Nr. 295.—Mr. Howard Fawcett, Secretary, Principal, Government College, Mangalore, and officiating District Educational Officer, Travancore, is appointed as District Educational Officer, Madras, vice Mr. H. G. Keshav, on other duty as until further orders.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, March 31, 1934.

Nr. 165.—The Government are pleased to nominate Shrii Howard Sahib Bahadur, Headmaster, Government Muhammadan High School, Vellore, as a member of the District Secondary Education Board, North Arcot, in place of the late L. Raghun, who has gone on leave.

Port St. George, April 1, 1934.

Nr. 166.—In the Public Service Notification published on pages 25 to 27 of Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 15th January 1934, in the table appended to Article 2 under the following after the entries under "D. Service Department":—

#### "D. CO-OPERATIVE DEMONSTRATION."

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| (1) Inspectors whether on executive duty or working as clerks                     | Government Technical Examination in Book-keeping, Letter Writing, |
| (2) Chief Inspectors whether on executive duty or working as clerks               | Government Technical Examination in Book-keeping, Higher Grade,   |
| (3) Assistant Inspectors who get out reported from the cadre of Deputy Collectors | Accountant  |
| (4) Head Accountant in the Office of the Registrar                                | Accountant  |

Nr. 167.—In the Special Tests Notification published on pages 25 to 26 of Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 15th January 1934, is amended as in due in the schedule showing the offices to appear in the following for which the special tests are specially prescribed against "Accountant" and the following in column 2:—

"(2) Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies who are not recruited from the cadre of Deputy Collectors and the head accountant in the Office of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies."

Nr. 168.—Authors, publishers and others who may desire to present works to the British Museum are informed that the Registrar of Books, Madras, will arrange to forward presentation copies to the Trustees of the British Museum. Cases or parcels of books intended for dispatch should be addressed to the Trustees of the British Museum, care of the Registrar of Books, Madras, accompanied by a letter stating the contents and requesting the Registrar to forward the same or parcels.

H. RAMACHANDRA RAO,  
Secretary to Government.

#### MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

##### POSTING.

M.R.S. E. V. Sathya Ayyar Arangal, District Educational Officer, Travancore, to be District Educational Officer, Travancore, vice M.R.S. K. Nataraj Ayyar Arangal, transferred.  
Madras, 2nd April 1934.

##### TRANSFER.

M.R.S. T. G. Sathya Ayyar Arangal, Headmaster, Government Secondary Training School, Travancore, and officiating Headmaster, Model School, Government Training College, Rajahmundry, is the District Educational Officer, Travancore, in addition to District Educational Officer, Travancore, in the District Educational Officer, Travancore, on other duty as until further orders. To join immediately.

M.R.S. M. Sathya Ayyar Arangal, Headmaster, Model School, Government Training College, Rajahmundry, and officiating District Educational Officer, Travancore, to return to his permanent appointment. To join as usual.

Madras, 2nd April 1934.

H. LITTLEHALLS,  
Secretary to Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, TRICHINOPOLY.

PROVISIONAL SEMESTERLY CLASS, 1924-25.

Enrolment in the institution and working of the class, and College of Engineering, Trichy, will be admitted.

5. Applicants are invited from the jurisdiction of the Tamil Division of the Presidency.

6. Candidates must be either holders of completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate considered as satisfactory or must have passed the Intermediate Examination of the Madras University or an examination accepted by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, as equivalent thereto, and must be under 20 years of age on 10th June 1924. But this age limit shall be extended by two years in the case of Intermediate candidates.

7. About 40 candidates will be admitted this year.

8. The fee for registration for admission is Rs. 2 which will under no circumstances be refunded.

9. The applications in the prescribed form which may be had on application to the Superintendent, Govt. Government School of Engineering, Trichinopoly, should reach the office on or before the 15th May 1924. Any candidate who wishes to secure himself of the benefit of application should enclose with the application an addressed post-card which will be returned to him with the forwarded story of the office.

10. Every application must be accompanied by—

- (a) A receipt showing that the registration fee has been paid into a Government Treasury or the Imperial Bank of India.
- (b) Copies of testimonials of good character covering the last two years\*. One of the testimonials must be from the head of the college or school the candidate has attended.
- (c) Copy of satisfactory certificate of age; if the applicant is not a holder of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate.
- (d) Secondary School-Leaving Certificate in original if the applicant is a holder thereof.

11. The names of the proposed candidates will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

12. The selected candidates will join the school on 7th July 1924 and must each on that date deposit with the Superintendent—

- (a) A sum of Rs. 210 which will be drawn against for instruments and books.
- (b) A sum of Rs. 40 if paid for a whole session or Rs. 2 for nine instalments each at instalment rate as tuition fee.
- (c) A health certificate (in the prescribed form supplied by the school) from a qualified Government Medical Officer to the effect that the candidate is fit for entire work of the Public Works Department and that he has not analysed or has been vaccinated.
- (d) His University certificate, if any.
- (e) Original certificate of character.
- (f) A leaving certificate from his last college or school.

Form—(1) An admission card of not less than two pages is submitted preceding the date of application.

(2) Satisfactory evidence of age must be—Original with one of copies stamped with the official stamp with the signature of either a justice of the peace, a Magistrate, or a revenue officer or a regular of Police or a declaration of age on an approved stamped paper made on oath before a Magistrate.

Form of application for admission.

- (1) Candidate's name in full.
- (2) Candidate's address.
- (3) Name and address of father or guardian.
- (4) Date of birth.
- (5) Race and religion.
- (6) The year in which the applicant obtained completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate or passed the Intermediate Examination of the Madras University.
- (7) Register number in the Public Examination for the award of S.S.L.C. Certificate or in the University Intermediate Examination.
- (8) List of documents enclosed.
- (9) Remarks.

Place.

Date.

Signature of candidate.

STUDENTS RULES.

Candidates when they send in their applications for admission should, if they so desire, apply for the scholarships and if they are poor, stating exactly the financial condition of their parents or guardians. The Superintendent will choose among those taking into consideration their past academic merit.

Govt. School of Engineering, Trichinopoly,  
10th March 1924.

S. SIVA RAU,  
Superintendent.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING, VILADAPATAN.

Applications are invited from candidates residing in, or belonging to, the Taluk District, that is to say, in the districts of Gwalior, Jangalore, Gadagur, Kinnor, Greater, Nellore, Chittoor, Chidambaram, Kumbakonam, Bellary and Anantapur, for admission into the Preliminary Subordinate class of the school for the year 1976-78. There will be no admission for the above class in the College of Engineering, Guindy.

2. Students who are admitted into the above class will undergo a course of two years, and if they qualify, at the end of the course, will pass on to complete the Lower Subordinate course of training in the third year. At the end of the second period of the course, a certain number of the passed students will be selected in the order of merit to the Upper Subordinate class of the College of Engineering, Bhubaneswar.

5. Candidates for admission must be either holders of completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate considered satisfactory as a preliminary training, or must have passed the Harmonization Examination of the Medical University or an examination accepted by the Director of Public Instruction as equivalent thereto and must be under 30 years of age on 30th June 1924. But through-ship shall be extended for two years in the case of Meiji University and Oriein candidate.

4. Entry candidates will be admitted. The fee for registration for admission is Rs. 2, which will, under no circumstances, be refunded.

A Application in the prescribed form will be received by the Superintendent, School of Engineering, Vancouver, up to the 15th June 1966. Every application must be accompanied by—

- (g) a receipt showing that the application fee has been paid into a Government Treasury;
  - (h) copies of documents of good character covering the last two years (not of the immediate past) from the head of the village or school (available last annually);
  - (i) copy of satisfactory certificate of age, if the applicant is not a holder of a Secondary School-Learning Certificate;
  - (j) Secondary School-Learning Certificate, if copied, if the applicant is a holder thereof.
- Original forms will be accepted on application.

4. Any candidate who wishes to secure himself of the receipt of application in this school must make an additional receipt with his application.

2. The names of the selected applicants will be published in the *Red St. George Gazette*, as ascertained by read.

8. The selected candidates will join the school on 30th July 2024 and must seek deposit on that date with the Directorate—

(4) a sum of Rs. 100, which will be spent against for instruments, books and stationery that will be supplied through the office of the school;

- will be supplied through the agency of the school;
- (a) a sum of Rs. 40 payable on admission on initiation fee for the whole session or Rs. 8 per session payable on each monthly examination;
- (b) a certificate of the schoolmaster and school staffs for the whole session;
- (c) a health certificate (on the prescribed form supplied by the school) from a District Government Medical Officer to the effect that the candidate is fit for the admission work of the Public Works Department and that he has had smallpox or has been vaccinated;
- (d) University entrance, if a Matriculate;
- (e) original certificate of character of which copies were furnished with his application;
- (f) original certificate of age as witnessed by a parent, if the applicant is not a holder of a Secondary School-Leaving Certificate; and
- (g) his last school certificate, if he last attended a school.

**Keywords:** *Life expectancy*

3. There are several scholarships given by Government, Local Boards and Majas which are tendered this school. Candidates when they send in their applications for admission should, if they so desire, apply for the scholarships, and if they are poor, state exactly the financial condition of their parents or guardian.

## Results

10. There is a hostel attached to the school for all students wherein residence is compulsory for all students except under special circumstances.

## Form of application for admission to the Preliminary Subordinate Class

- Candidate's name (in full) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Candidate's address \_\_\_\_\_  
 Town and address of father or guardian \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date of birth \_\_\_\_\_  
 Native, citizen and race \_\_\_\_\_  
 Race, religion and community \_\_\_\_\_  
 The place in which the applicant obtained a completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate as passed the Matriculation Examination of the National University \_\_\_\_\_  
 Register number in the Public Examination for the award of Secondary School Leaving Certificate as in the Current Matriculation Examination \_\_\_\_\_  
 Optional subjects of students \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title of documents attached \_\_\_\_\_  
 Year, if any, of previous application for entrance to this school \_\_\_\_\_  
 Remarks \_\_\_\_\_

**Note.**  $\chi^2 = 2.02$ ,  $df = 1$ ,  $p = .156$ .

**Index** ..... 545

Signature of candidate.....

Govt. School of Engineering, Vengaloor,  
14th March 1946.

V. ZANGARWAMI ATTARDAN,  
Kupang

## GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOLS IN THE KISumu DISTRICT.

Applications are invited from candidates whose spoken language is Telugu for admission to July exam into the Government Training Schools, Ellice, Matamoras and Marikipatam. The number of students admitted is shown below:

Name of the Institution.	Higher Elementary.	Lower Elementary.	Total.
Government Training School, Ellice ..	80	60	140
Government Training School, Matamoras ..	80	60	140
Government Training School, Marikipatam ..	80	60	140

1. The period of training is two years for both the grades—higher and lower.

2. The District Educational Officer, Kiskin, will make the selection of the recommendation of the selection inspection officers.

3. The Deputy Inspectors are requested to submit to this effect two lists in the prescribed form, one of the selected and the other of rejected candidates separately for each training school.

4. In the case of rejected candidates, the reasons for rejection should invariably be mentioned against each. Candidates who do not satisfy the conditions of age fixed prescribed in rule 115 of the Indian Educational Rules should not, except in very special circumstances, be included in the list.

5. In addition to the prescribed stipend, candidates will be admitted whose stipends are paid by local boards or who receive consideration as free students. The Deputy Inspector will submit the list of local board stipendaries (found and working separately) with the following additional information:

(i) Provision made in the budget of the local board or municipality for 1921-22.

(ii) Amount paid for payment of stipends to teachers already under training.

(iii) Amount available for payment to teachers to be newly selected.

6. Candidates who hold permanent appointments in board or municipal schools or who, pro tem, appear to be permanent, must submit to have been given permanent appointments in board or municipal schools, should get their stipends from local board concerned.

7. Candidates will, as a rule, be recruited in persons who have been teachers or who intend to make teaching their profession.

8. Candidates for admission into the Elementary Higher class, only those candidates will be admitted who have passed the late Lower Elementary Examination or have completed a course of instruction in Forms I, II and III, or standards VII, VII and VIII in recognized schools, and into the Elementary Lower, only those who have passed the late Elementary examination or previous Elementary School Leaving Certificate of not lower than the fifth standard or a certificate from the Deputy Inspector to the effect that their educational attainments are not below those of the present fifth standard.

9. A true copy of the certificate of general statement of each candidate stated by the Deputy Inspector concerned should be attached to the application. The original certificate should be produced when the candidate is selected. Separate conduct certificates need not be submitted by the candidates, whose applications are signed by the inspecting officers or principals of local boards.

10. Applications may be made in manuscript or typewritten form, if printed forms are not available.

11. The applications referred to in clause (i) should invariably be signed by the principals of local boards.

12. Applications in accordance with the above instructions should reach the District Educational Officer, Kiskin District, not later than the 1st May 1924.

Marikipatam, 25th March 1924.

## SECONDARY TRAINING SECTION ATTACHED TO THE SUELE COLLEGE, MARSHIPATAM.

Applications are invited from candidates whose spoken language is Telugu for admission to July exam into the Secondary Training Section attached to the Suele College, Marshipatam.

1. Persons holding certificates of having passed the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary Examination and those holding satisfactory Secondary School Leaving Certificate are eligible for admission. Holders of the last-named certificate should submit with their applications copies of their school and public examination records.

2. The period of training will be two years.

3. The ordinary rate of prescribed stipend in Rs. 15. In addition to prescribed stipend, the District Educational Officer will be prepared to admit candidates, whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds as also a few others as free students. Teachers in board and municipal schools should state in their applications whether they hold permanent, temporary or acting appointments.

4. Applications should invariably be countersigned by the manager of a recognized secondary school stating definitely the appointment to which the candidate consents after completion of his training and the salary offered. It should also contain a statement of the candidate agreeing to the conditions offered by the manager.

5. Every candidate should submit with his application copies of his conduct and general academic certificates, the originals of which will have to be produced at the time of admission (in case) he is selected.

6. Every student will be on probation for fifty working days subsequent to his admission.

7. Applications for admission should reach the District Educational Officer not later than the 1st May 1924 and should be made on printed forms which can be had from the undersigned.

8. Applications that do not comply with these conditions will be ignored.

Marshipatam, 25th March 1924.

A. KANA RAO,  
District Educational Officer, Kiskin.

### SECONDARY TRAINING CLASS ATTACHED TO THE S.P.S. HIGH SCHOOL, NARAYAL.

Applications are invited from candidates for admission into the Secondary Training Section attached to the S.P.S. High School, Narayal.

1. The Matriculation or the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination is the minimum general educational qualification required for admission. Holders of Secondary School-Leaving Certificates should attach copies of notices obtained by them with the Preliminary entrance, etc., clearly noted. They should produce their original certificates on the date of admission.

2. The period of training will be two years. In the case of the candidates who have passed or completed the course of the P.A. Examination or the Intermediate Examination in Arts the period of training will be only one year.

3. The ordinary rate of Provincial stipends is Rs. 12 per mensem, and the number of Provincial stipendaries is 10. In addition, candidates receiving stipends from Local and Diocesan funds will also be admitted.

4. Applications should be made in printed forms which are available in this office, with copies of general education and conduct certificates and submitted on or to reach this office, not later than 15th May 1934.

5. All applications should be carefully filed in and should bear the authentication of the manager of an institution recognised by the department in which the candidate is proposed to be employed after training.

6. Every candidate will be on probation for 28 working days after admission.

P. F. KUMAR,

Commissioner.

Narayal, 2nd April 1934.

### THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, MADRAS, 1934-35.

1. Applications for admission to the Presidency College should be sent in as soon as possible after the results of the Public Examination (Secondary School-Leaving Certificate) and Intermediate Examination are known. No preliminary application before these results have been announced will be entertained.

2. *First-year class.*—With his application for admission a student should submit (1) the particulars called for in Rule IV and (2) his Secondary School-Leaving Certificate or certified extract therefrom. An applicant with any other certificate should state the class of the certificate and the subject to which it relates. Any distinction obtained should be mentioned. Application accompanied by these documents will not be entertained.

For admission to the Presidency College a student ordinarily must show high proficiency in English, Vernacular Composition (or Translation) and at least two of the subjects in the group which he proposes to take up.

In Group III the College provides for the following combination only—

- (A) Ancient and Modern History and a Classical or a Vernacular Language.
- (B) Do. and Logic.
- (C) Ancient History, a Classical Language and Logic.
- (D) Two Languages and Logic.

3. *Third-year class.*—Students will be selected on the results of the Intermediate Examination. For admission to an Honours class a last class with distinction in the special subject in which the student desires to take up an Honours course and a high standard in English will ordinarily be required.

4. Applications for admission should apply the following particulars in a tabular form—

(1) Name in full and date of birth according to the Christian era; (2) sex; (3) schools or college in which the applicant studied in 1932-3; (4) his University or School-Leaving Certificate Examination, notice; (5) his English marks in the Matriculation, Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, notice; (6) his English marks in the Intermediate Examination; (7) the class in the college which he desires to join with the groups he chooses in the first and third (past) class or branch in the third-year (Honours) class—in the case of Group III of the first-year course the particular combination chosen should be specified; and (8) an address which will last the applicant when the selection is made.

Student.

Signature of the Applicant.

Date.

5. Students sending an acknowledgment of their applications should forward with them an addressed post-card.

6. Each student selected for admission will receive a post-card to that effect which he should present at the office on 1st July 1934 along with his fees.

7. Examination certificates as specified above should also be produced along with fees. No fees will be received without this—

(a) either a certificate of residence or non-residence after the completion of the tenth year; or

(b) in case there are marks of analysis, a certificate signed by two respectable householders (as to their personal knowledge the individual) was attached with analysis after he had completed his tenth year.

School students, who do not pay their fees on that day without good reason previously explained, will be liable to lose the same provided.

In any case, the student will be prosecuted and will only be admitted after the scrutiny of the accepted certificate.



VII. Lodgings to given students must be attached to the college which students may be sent upon to join if the Principal considers it desirable.

Applicants for admission to the college should send to the Superintendent, Presidency College, Madras, Preliminary College, a week or two before the opening day.

The Presidency College, Madras,  
1st March 1924.

H. S. DUNCAN,  
Principal.

# MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.

## TEACHING OF BACTERIAL INFECTIOUS AND ANTI-TOXIN IMMUNITIES.

Candidates who have passed the Matriculation Examination prior to 1915 or any higher examination are eligible for admission to the Sanitary Department's class. Those who have obtained the first completed Secondary School-leaving Certificate issued under the authority of Government showing that the candidate possesses sufficient knowledge in the ordinary subjects and in two optional subjects other than those mentioned and typewriting or other equivalent or higher examinations are also eligible. (Forty per cent of marks in English and 25 per cent in each of the other subjects, or 60 per cent of the total number of marks in the other subjects, are ordinarily required). In the selection of candidates preference is given to those who taking in view First-Class and have passed higher education. Other qualifications being equal, candidates who took admission both to the Minor Sanitary Engineering class and the Hygiene and Physiology classes are ordinarily preferred. No exception from the prescribed general educational qualifications is granted, but the Director of Public Health has been empowered to exempt candidates for special reasons in deserving cases. The Principal of the Medical College may require any applicant to appear before him before his admission is decided on.

3. The course in the Medical College extends from July to December and consists of theoretical and practical teaching in general Hygiene and Physiology and Immunisation in Bacteriology under the Professor and the Assistant Professor of Hygiene. On-day practical teaching is undertaken by those officers named by the Health Staff of the Corporation of Madras.

4. The final examination prescribed for the candidates is the Government Technical Examination in the Higher Grade in Hygiene and in Physiology and conducted by the Commissioner for Government Examinations. The examination fees are Rs. 12 for each subject. No candidate will be permitted to appear for this examination unless he produces a certificate from the Principal, Medical College, of having completed a six months theoretical and practical course in the College in the satisfaction of the Lecturers in Hygiene and Physiology. A written examination of not less than two papers of three hours each in Hygiene and in Physiology, and of a theoretical, and one of three hours duration in Physiology. There are also oral and practical examinations in the three subjects.

5. Candidates who qualify under the above rules are known as "Assistant Sanitary Inspectors".

6. Candidates who are deemed to be qualified for the Higher Grade of Sanitary Inspector must, in addition to passing the above examination for Assistant Sanitary Inspector, undergo a theoretical and practical course in Minor Sanitary Engineering at the Sanitary Engineer's Office, Madras, from July to November. This course and that required for Assistant Sanitary Inspector in the Medical College may all be taken simultaneously.

7. The final examination in Minor Sanitary Engineering is conducted by the Commissioner for Government Examinations, and no candidate will be permitted to appear for it unless he produces a certificate from the Lecturer in Minor Sanitary Engineering of having undergone the examination a five months' training in the class especially laid for the purpose at the Sanitary Engineer's Office. The fee for Government exam is Rs. 22.

8. Applications from candidates eligible under rule 3 must be sent to the Principal, Medical College, Madras, between the 15th April and 1st June. The applications should be made on printed forms which will be forwarded by the Assistant Professor, Medical College, Madras, only to those who are the money receipt for the registration fee as required by rule 4 below with unexpired and original marks. The applications should be accompanied by the following documents in original—

- (a) A statement of the marks obtained at the public examination for the Secondary School-leaving Certificate, obtained by the Headmaster of the school or by a "Gazetted" Government Officer.
- (b) General certificate;
- (c) Transfer (or leaving) certificate;
- (d) Vaccination certificate;
- (e) Order of the superior officer (if in public service) granting permission to join the classes; and
- (f) Examples under in the case of candidates accepted under rule 1.

9. Applications from candidates will not be required unless the necessary receipt for the registration fee, which is Rs. 4 for each of the two courses has already been sent. The fee in all cases should be paid into a Government Treasury to the credit of "Madras Medical College Fees".

10. The college fee provided for the two courses together is Rs. 40, including tuition fees. In the case of candidates who join the Applied Physiology and Hygiene course only the fee is Rs. 20 and in the case of those who join the Minor Sanitary Engineering class only the fee is Rs. 20. In the case of candidates who are admitted to a college the course the registration fee will be allowed to meet towards the tuition fee, and they will be required to pay only the balance, viz. Rs. 20, 20 or 25 respectively. No refund of the registration fee will be made under any circumstances to selected candidates who should reach the balance of the fee into a Government Treasury to the credit of "Madras Medical College Fees" and send the receipt to the Principal of the Medical College, Madras, before the 1st July. No inquiries from applicants will be replied to.

11. Applications will be rejected—
    - (a) if they are not accompanied by the documents mentioned in rule 3.
    - (b) if they are not received on or before the 1st of June, and
    - (c) if the applicants do not produce the qualifications prescribed in rule 1.
- Revised applications will be returned to the applicant with the documents required therewith. Candidates who are not allowed may obtain refund of the registration fee paid by them.

13. A selected candidate who fails to join the classes within three days after the commencement of the session will be refused admission and no claim for a refund of the fees paid will be entertained.

14. Students will not voluntarily be granted leave during the working days of the session. Those who have not made satisfactory progress in the classes will not be permitted to appear for the Government Technical Examinations and on certificate of attendance will be granted to them.

15. Candidates who pass the examination for Assistant Sanitary Inspectors will be given two certificates—one by the Commissioner for Government Examinations in Hygiene and Physiology and the other issued by the Surgeon-General and the Director of Public Health which should bear the marks of identification and their signatures. The latter certificate is the token of qualification. A person not possessed of this certificate and whose name does not appear in the half-yearly list of Sanitary Inspectors, which is published under the authority of Government, is not entitled to hold a Sanitary Inspector's appointment under any public authority in the Madras Presidency. The certificate is granted only to those who have passed the examination after completing a course of study in the Medical College and in the practice as shown in rules 21, and its effect is conditional on the certificate being of good character and physique. It is the property of the Director of Public Health for the time being and it is liable to be cancelled or suspended by him in case of misbehaviour. Whilst in the service of a local body, the certificate should be assigned by the Sanitary Inspector concerned in the office of the District Health Officer; when not so employed, it will remain with the Sanitary Inspector. On leaving employment, the Sanitary Inspector should not only report himself to the local body paying for his services, but also through that body to the District Health Officer, forwarding at the same time his certificate.

The following is a copy of the certificate and the conditions upon which it is given:—

#### Sanitary Inspector's Certificate.

This is to certify that \_\_\_\_\_ has passed the Higher Grade tests in Hygiene and Physiology of the Government Technical Examinations after undergoing a course of instruction and practical instruction at the Medical College, Madras, and that he has, therefore, in my opinion, received a training that should qualify him for the post of Assistant Sanitary Inspector in the Presidency of Madras.

Office of the Surgeon-General with the Govt.  
at Madras, dated \_\_\_\_\_ 1921.

*Surgeon-General with the Govt. of Madras.*

This is to certify that, in accordance with the above certificate, \_\_\_\_\_ has been registered in this office as an Assistant Sanitary Inspector, and that such registration is subject to the continuance of good conduct in his professional capacity and during employment. It is hereby given that such examination as may from time to time be prescribed by the said body and that he has taken reasonable measures to maintain a sound theoretical and practical knowledge of Hygiene.

*Director of Public Health, Madras.*

(a) This certificate is issued on the understanding that it is the property of the Director of Public Health for the time being and not to be retained by him without express leave assigned.

(b) On obtaining professional employment, the Sanitary Inspector should assign the certificate in the office of the District Health Officer or of the district in which such employment is obtained.

(c) The person named in this certificate is entitled to use the designation 'Qualified Assistant Sanitary Inspector'. In official correspondence the designation should be inserted after the name, and no other contraction than the following should be employed:—

'Qual. Asst. San. Insp.'

*Director of Public Health, Madras.*

16. Those who have passed the examination at Minor Sanitary Engineering and who give a certificate by the Commissioner for Government Examinations, whilst in the case of those who have been given the conjoint certificate alluded to above, a note will be added thereto by the Director of Public Health to the effect that the holder has qualified by further study as a Sanitary Inspector.

17. No person shall be appointed to the post of Assistant Sanitary Inspector unless he possesses—

(i) a certificate from the Commissioner for Government Examinations that he has passed the Higher Grade Technical Examination in Animal Physiology and Hygiene after having undergone a satisfactory course in Physiology, Hygiene and Bacteriological demonstration under the Principal of the Medical College or an equivalent examination in these subjects;

(ii) a certificate from the Director of Public Health that he has given.

18. No person shall be appointed to the post of Sanitary Inspector unless he possesses the qualifications necessary for the post of Assistant Sanitary Inspector and the following qualifications in addition, namely:—

(a) either a certificate of having successfully passed the Lower Subordinate class of the College of Engineering, Madras, and of having passed the examination in Minor Sanitary Engineering of the Higher Grade, or

(b) a certificate from the Commissioner for Government Examinations that he has passed the examination in Minor Sanitary Engineering of the Higher Grade after having undergone a satisfactory course of instruction in Minor Sanitary Engineering under the Sanitary Engineer in Government, provided that persons who have obtained a certificate from the Commissioner for Government Examinations by private study of having passed the Intermediate Technical Examination in Animal Physiology and Hygiene and who have been assigned by the Director of Public Health from the practical examination questions as provided in rule 21 shall not be required to pass an examination in the same subjects after the course in the Medical College, if they are certified by the Principal of the Medical College and the Sanitary Engineer to be fit; and

(c) a certificate from the Director of Public Health that he has both rule and eyes.

Medical College, Madras,  
16th March 1921.

H. W. C. BRADFIELD, Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,  
Acting Principal.

# HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATIONS, JULY 1924.

The usual half-yearly examinations will be held at Madras or in the neighbourhood on the 21st July 1924. The various examinations of candidates for the post of Deputy Collector, whether by the second class test prescribed for Indian candidates or by the third-class test prescribed for European and Anglo-Indian candidates, the second-class Vernacular test for Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indian Sub-Judges and District Magistrates, the third-class Vernacular test for Indian officers and the Vernacular test for District Health officers and Health Inspectors will be held at centres which will be notified separately. Except by special permission, all other examinations in the examinations will be held at Madras only.

3. The examinations that may be held are as follows:—

I. The First and Second Standards for Assistant Collectors and Probationary Deputy Collectors.

II. Law and Vernacular test for Police officers.

III. Law test for Customhouse Magistrates.

IV. Vernacular tests for—

(1) European and Anglo-Indian Civil officers not belonging to the Indian Civil Service.

(2) Educational and Medical officers.

(3) Deputy Collectors, Subordinate Judges and District Magistrates, District Health officers and Health Inspectors.

(4) Candidates for the Probationary Civil Service.

(5) Private candidates, Bank and Railway officers.

(6) Probationary, High Probationary and Honorary.

(7) Higher Standard in French, Arabic and Hindia.

V. Departmental test for Forest office establishments in the Forest Code and Accounts and in the Board's Standing Orders.

VI. Law, Revenue and Office Procedure and Accounts for Forest officers.

VII. English D of the Higher Standard prescribed for Assistant Collectors, for Deputy Collectors and other officers of the Revenue Department.

VIII. Examination of the non-written Assistant Collectors of the Imperial Customs Service in Hindia by the Higher and Lower Standards.

IX. The Indian Vernacular Examination.

4. Candidates must send in their applications made out legibly in English on printed forms (see, to reach the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Chennai, Madras, on or before the 15th May 1924; after which date no applications will be considered. Applications which are irregular or defective in any particular will not be taken into account.

5. Candidates in the service of Government should send in their applications through the heads of their Departments.

6. All applications for examination in items (I) and (II) of paragraph 3 (IV) above should be submitted through the head of the department concerned three months before the date fixed for the examination.

7. The Oriental Language Teachership Examination will be held on the 26th July 1924 and applications for the same should reach the department by the 15th June 1924.

8. All non-written candidates should submit the required application forms from the treasury of the district to which they belong. Candidates who are residents of Madras should apply for application forms to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Chennai, Madras.

9. No notice will be taken of any application from non-written candidates regarding to be supplied with application forms from the office.

10. A fee of Rs. 10 for the Oriental Language Teachership Examination and a fee of Rs. 15 for all other examinations is the responsibility of candidates not in the Government service should be paid into the nearest treasury or if at Madras into the Imperial Bank of India, Madras. The receipts should be forwarded to the candidates with the application for examination direct but in the case of Bank and Railway officers, through the heads of their departments. The fee paid for admission to the above examinations will not be refunded or held up on the date of examination. Fees paid by candidates for the Oriental Language Teachership Examination will, however, be refunded on receipt of application for the same at least ten days before the date of examination.

11. As very great preference has been shown by applicants for examination being sent in after the prescribed date, the Board now warns candidates that the above date will be strictly adhered to.

## COMPULSORY VERNACULAR TEST PRESCRIBED FOR DEPUTY COLLECTORS, SUB-JUDGES AND DISTRICT MAGISTRATES, JAIL OFFICERS, DISTRICT HEALTH OFFICERS AND HEALTH INSPECTORS, JULY 1924.

The President, Board of Examiners, Madras, notifies that the next vernacular examination of candidates for the post of Deputy Collector, whether by the second-class test prescribed for Indian candidates or by the third-class test prescribed for Europeans and Anglo-Indians will be the second-class vernacular test for Europeans, Anglo-Indians and Indian Sub-Judges and District Magistrates, the third-class Vernacular test for Jail Officers and the Vernacular test for District Health Officers and Health Inspectors, will be held on Thursday, the 26th July 1924 and succeeding days at the following centres:—

- |                 |                 |                   |
|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| (1) Bellary.    | (4) Coimbatore. | (7) Madras.       |
| (2) Coimbatore. | (5) Madras.     | (8) Channarayana. |

12. Candidates must send in their applications made out legibly in English on printed forms through the heads of their departments, so as to reach the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Chennai, Madras, on or before the 15th May 1924, after which date no applications will be considered. Applications which are irregular or defective in any particular will not be considered.

3. All successful candidates should obtain the required application forms from the treasury of the district in which they belong. Candidates who are residents of Madras should apply for application forms to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Chagank, Madras.

**N.B.**—No notice will be taken of any application from successful candidates requesting to be supplied with application forms from this office.

4. The application of any candidate who selects a centre which is not in the above list of centres will be rejected and no candidate will be allowed to select more than one centre. The centre selected must be the one nearest to the place where he is employed as a student or teacher. No candidate will be allowed to change the place of examination entered in his application. A candidate appearing without previous permission for examination at a centre other than the one mentioned by him in his application will not be admitted to the examination.

5. A candidate whose examination cannot be arranged at the centre selected by him will be required to appear at Madras or such other centre as may be notified to him.

6. All candidates from the same district must select the same centre. Heads of departments in forwarding applications are requested to see that these instructions are strictly followed.

7. Candidates are asked to give special attention to preparing themselves in manuscript reading and composition. In deciding whether to allow travelling allowance to candidates who bid in the examination, the Board will give special weight to their degree of proficiency in these subjects.

8. A candidate coming in half an hour after the appointed time will not be admitted to the examination.

9. No candidate will be allowed to leave the examination room till he has given up his answer papers and till the expiration of at least half an hour after the question paper has been given out.

10. To guard against disappointment candidates are recommended to refer to Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette from time to time.

(By order)

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chagank,  
Madras, 19th March 1934.

A. K. RAMSODHAN,  
Secretary.

#### LEATHER TRADES INSTITUTE, WASHINGMANNET, MADRAS.

The next session of the above Institute will commence on Monday the 16th June 1934. Application form and prospectus may be obtained from the Principal.

A. GUTHRIE,  
Principal.

Madras, 1st April 1934.

#### WHOLARSHIPS.

Under the Provisions R.O. No. 1018-B/31, dated 12th February 1934, of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, the District Educational Officer, Coimbatore, announces scholarships available for one year with effect from the 1st July 1934 for the pupils mentioned below.

3. The scholarships are debatable to the extended limit of "the unprivileged" (Scholarships—Secretary school for boys—special for the Adi-Andhans and Mahomedans).

Special scholarship for Adi-Andhans and A.E. Dandras.

Name of the pupil.	Institution in which teaches.	Power to give the amount.
1. First—Rs. 5000 per year.		
Cheluviah Venkatesan ..	A. K. L. M. Middle School, Rajivam.	.. Correspondent.
Special scholarship for Mahomedans.		
2. First—Rs. 5000 per year.		
Mahomed Husein ..	T. Ch. High School, Ponnai ..	.. Correspondent.
Mahomed Husein ..	Yamunagiri High School, Rajivam ..	.. Headmaster.
3. Second—Rs. 4000 per year.		
Mahomed Husein ..	P. K. College, Coimbatore ..	.. Principal.

Coimbatore, 19th March 1934.

R. SOMASUNDARA NAIDU,  
District Educational Officer, Coimbatore.

#### RESULTS OF THE WEAVING EXAMINATION CONDUCTED BY THE TEXTILE EXPERT, MADRAS, IN DECEMBER 1933

Name.	Rank.	Name.	Rank.
1. K. Althandaram ..	First class.	S. A. Rajam ..	.. Failed.
2. K. Rajam ..	Do.	T. K. Krishnaswamy ..	.. Do.
3. G. Subramanyam ..	Do.	A. M. Perumal ..	.. Do.
4. N. Ramaswami ..	Second class.	S. P. Radhakrishnan ..	.. Failed.
5. M. K. Rajagopal ..	Do.	H. G. R. Venkateswami ..	.. Do.

Teacher's College, Silladipai,  
14th March 1934.

R. G. SHETTY,  
Principal.

# NOTIFICATIONS.

The following students of this College have passed in the several examinations held in March 1924 for the final year class and have obtained the following marks:—

1. K. Subramanyam.	8. P. R. Subramanyam.	16. M. Sathya Rao.
2. P. V. Venkateswaram.	9. M. V. Aravamudan.	17. T. R. Venkateswaram.
3. M. R. Venkateswaram.	10. Abdul Kader.	18. N. Sankarajayya.
4. E. Rajagopalakrishnan.	11. D. C. Krishna.	19. K. Srinivasan.
5. K. Subramanyam.	12. V. A. Rajagopalakrishnan.	20. P. C. Subramanyam.
6. K. Subramanyam.	13. K. R. Venkateswaram.	21. S. Srinivasan.
7. V. Subramanyam.	14. M. Chandraiah Rao.	

Malabar Veterinary College, 1st April 1924.

D. A. D. ATTORIBON, I.V.S.,  
Principal.

Managers or heads of institutions or officers under whom the examination whose particulars are given below is employed are requested to be good enough to intimate the fact to the Superintendent, Government Training and Secondary School for Women, Chittoor.

History number, 981, name of candidate, Josephine, caste of parent, Anglo-American; native town or village, Hyderabad; period of training, 4th July 1922 to 4th June 1923; date of birth, 15th January 1909; caste, Indian Christian; school in which last employed, St. Mary's School, Chittoor; amount pay to be refunded, Rs. 50-15-8. Personal marks of identification—A mole on lower side of right upper arm, a mole on the left upper side of chin, and a mole on left side of neck.

Chittoor, 14th March 1924.

I. H. LOWE,  
Inspector of Girls' Schools, Western Circle.

The public are hereby informed that the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, in his Proceedings No. 132 of 1924, dated 16th February 1924, ordered the transfer of the jurisdiction of the office of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Ponnampetang Range, in the Coimbatore District, from Ponnampetang to Ponnampetang and changed the jurisdiction of the present Ponnampetang and Ponnampetang ranges to Ponnampetang West and Ponnampetang East ranges respectively.

3. The new Ponnampetang West range comprises of Ponnampetang, Ponnampetang and Ponnampetang and the new Ponnampetang East range of Ponnampetang and Ponnampetang.

Ponnampetang, 15th March 1924.

M. SANKARATHA,  
Deputy Inspector of Schools, Ponnampetang West Range.

The approved service certificates of T. Paul and K. Sathya Pal bearing numbers 1921 and 1919 respectively dated 14th May 1923 are lying in the office addressed for a year. Notice is hereby given that, if these certificates are not claimed within a month from the date of this notice, the same will be destroyed.

Chittoor, 12th March 1924.

G. R. RAMASWAMI AYYAR,  
Deputy Inspector of Schools, Chittoor Range.

Velpet Narayana is an assistant of the Government Training School, Anantapur. His whereabouts are not known. Particulars relating to him are furnished below:—(1) history No. 109; (2) name of student, Velpet Narayana; (3) name of parent or guardian, Ramappa; (4) occupation of parent, teacher; (5) age at the time of admission, 25 years; (6) residence, Kadampall; (7) years of training, from 1st July 1914 to 1st March 1918; (8) grade for which trained, Lower Elementary; (9) school in which last employed, March Middle School, (10) approved service as per history record, 2 years 6 months and 21 days; (11) period of training, 1914-1918. The headmaster and inspecting officers in the Government are requested to inform the District Educational Officer, Anantapur, the current address and designation of the student if he is serving or is to serve under them.

Anantapur, 15th March 1924.

P. PARTHASARATHI NAICKER,  
District Educational Officer, Anantapur.

It is hereby notified for the information of the correspondents of all Elementary Schools, Principals of local boards and Chairmen, Municipal Councils, and the general public that the office of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Virudnagar Range, has been shifted from Virudnagar to its new headquarters, Virudnagar. All communications should, in future, be addressed to the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Virudnagar Range, Virudnagar.

Virudnagar, 28th March 1924.

P. M. DURAIWALI,  
Deputy Inspector of Schools, Virudnagar Range.

### VACANCIES.

Wanted a Lady Superior for Mahomedan Girls' Schools at Rs. 30-3-35 per mensem who has undergone training in any language but should know Urdu and Arabic. The applicant will be received by the undersigned till the 30th April 1914.

Calicut Municipal Office,  
25th March 1914

P. MURDOCKRISHNASAYA NATUDU,  
Secretary.

Advertisements giving particulars regarding qualifications, languages known, date of birth, etc., are invited from Mahomedans holding Secondary School-Leaving Certificate for the post of the clerk in the office of the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Kozasa Mahomedan Range, at a monthly pay of Rs. 15-0-0—25-0-0—35-0-0. A knowledge of Urdu and English is necessary. Applications should be in the handwriting of the applicants, and copies of the Secondary School-Leaving certificate and specimen of handwriting in Urdu and English should accompany the applications. Preference will be given to such who possess previous office experience.

M. ABDUS SAMMAN,  
Deputy Inspector of Schools, Kozasa Mahomedan Range.

Mangalore, 25th March 1914.

### TELUGU CHRONICLED MANUAL.

Copies of the publication by M. Venkatesa Rao, which has been recommended for the use of candidates taking vernacular shorthand as an optional subject, are available for sale at the Government Press, Cross Street Branch, Madras, at Rs. 3-6-0 + 50 p.



# THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 15.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 2, 1934.

[Price, 5 ann. 6 p.]

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### APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE, ETC.

#### FOREIGN.

No. 71. *Patting*.—M. R. P. Condorelli Visconti (Raffi) Gera, on relief as Acting Schoolmaster Judge, Sivapattinam, is posted to the Court of the District Magistrate, Nagapattinam, in right of M. R. P. D. S. Raja Rao Aravali. To join immediately without availing himself of furlough leave.

High Court, Madras,  
28th March 1934.

F. O. BUTLER,  
Registrar.

#### FOREST.

*Patting*.—Mr. N. D. M. Sahai, Assistant Commissioner of Forests, Forest Exploitation Division, is posted to the District Commissioner's office for work under the District Forest Officer. He should join duty at once.

M. R. P. A. R. Narayana Appayya Aravali, Extra Assistant Commissioner on special duty in the Chief Commissioner's office, is posted to the District Magistrate's office for work under the District Forest Officer.

Madras, 1st April 1934.

H. TIMMERMAN,  
Acting Chief Commissioner of Forests.

## PUBLIC WORKS.

**Deaths.**—Mr. A. G. B. Barclay, Executive Engineer, North Ponnicherry Division, is in full charge of North-West subdivision, North Ponnicherry Division. In addition to his own duties, in relief of Mr. H. O. Jackson, from 1st March 1914 to 14th March 1914.

2. Mr. R. P. S. Venkateswami Ayyar, Executive Engineer, Kanara Division, is in full charge of the Kanara subdivision in addition to his own duties in relief of Mr. S. Mahesh, Assistant Executive Engineer, from 24th February 1914 forward, until further orders.

Madras, 1st April 1914.

**R. N. ANANTASWAMI MUDALIYAR,**  
Superintending Engineer, Madras Circle.

**Transfer and Death.**—Mr. R. P. S. Venkateswami Ayyar, Executive Engineer, in charge of the Kanara subdivision, Kanara Division, is transferred to the Superintending Engineer's Office, Trichinopoly Circle. To be in charge of the District Branch and Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer. To join immediately after having been in charge of the subdivision in the Executive Engineer, Kanara Division.

Trichinopoly, 25th March 1914.

**S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,**  
Offy. Superintending Engineer, Trichinopoly Circle.

## MEDICAL.

**Leave.**—Mr. R. P. S. Venkateswami Ayyar, Executive Engineer, is granted leave on average pay for one month from date of relief at Municipal Hospital, Ougla, District, without medical certificate under the Fundamental Rules.

(By order)

Madras, 1st April 1914.

**P. F. MATHIAS,**  
Principal Assistant to the Deputy Magistrate.

## GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

## IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(DOCTOR OF HARRIS STREET AND STRAITS ROAD, CALCUTTA.)

Open on [Mondays and Wednesdays, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.]

Open on [Sundays and Holidays, from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.]

The Imperial Library is also a Reference Library. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

**J. A. CHAPMAN,**  
Librarian.

## UNCLAIMED SUM.

A sum of Rs. 50 resulted to Collector by money order by one Periyasami of Singapore remitted previously as no further communication has been received till now for the disposal of the amount. Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern that the said sum will be treated as unclaimed and credited to Government after the expiry of three months from the date of publication of this notice in the Gazette unless the owner or any person entitled thereto presents himself in person or through his authorized agent in the Collector's office during whose hours and within whose claim for the amount.

South Coast Collector's Office,  
21st March 1914.

**P. G. DUTT,**  
Collector.

## UNCLAIMED SERVICE BOOKS.

The service books of the following individuals are kept in this office without any delay. If they are not claimed by the person concerned or their heirs within three months time, they will be destroyed:—

1. Mr. R. P. S. Venkateswami Ayyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate—Services discontinued with.
2. Mr. R. P. S. Venkateswami Ayyar, Sub-Governor—Deceased.
3. Mr. R. P. S. Venkateswami Ayyar, Sub-Governor—Deceased.
4. Mr. R. P. S. Venkateswami Ayyar, Sub-Governor—Deceased.

Calcutta, 21st March 1914.

**S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,**  
Acting Joint Registrar.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

A large military truck has recently been seized in the British State Forest of Uppalagudi, South Kanara District. Any one entitled to show cause in the South Kanara District is hereby permitted to destroy the animal and if he fails to, may apply for permission to retain the truck as a reward.

South Kanara Collector's Office,  
21st March 1914.

**G. A. SOUTER,**  
Collector.



The Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, has, under section 19 (1) of the Co-operative Societies Act II of 1912 (India), cancelled the registration of the Lower Arani Vengaloor and Puthuram Co-operative Society No. 8118 in the Kumbakonam taluk of the Thanjavur district and has appointed the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Tanjavur, to be Registrar under section 19 (1) of the same Act. This order will take effect on the expiry of two months from this date, viz., 1st April 1934.

Madras, 1st April 1933.

J. GRAY,  
Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

# CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that the Government Industrial Institute, which was hitherto located at Wickremasinghe, has been removed to 45 & 47, Welington Road. All communications intended for the Institute should, hereafter, be addressed as follows:—

"The Registered Post, Government Industrial Institute, 45 & 47, Welington Road, Triplicane P. O., Madras."

Madras, 2nd April 1934.

I. T. THOMAS,  
Director of Industries.

# TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 (a) of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on or about the 7th August 1923 the aforementioned article valued at Rs. 25 have been found in one of the walls of the houses of one Kurtha Nanyappa in Belagavi village of Bellary taluk by some workmen of Aliappa village, hamlet of Belagavi. The money was found in a brass vessel, closed with a brass plate:—

Description of the property.—A brass vessel and a brass plate (possible value) Rs. 2. Twenty rupees value (value) Rs. 20. Total value of the find being Rs. 22. The property is now kept in the Police Office, Bellary.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by their agents before the Collector of Bellary at his office on or before 1st May 1924 and furnish proof of their claim.

Bellary Collector's Office,  
4th December 1923.

A. G. GUFF,  
Collector.

It is hereby notified that, on or about 5th September 1918, the treasure specified below was found in B. No. 182 of Belagaviham village, Coimbatore taluk. All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are directed to appear personally or by duly authorised agent before the Collector of Coimbatore District sitting at Coimbatore, Coimbatore, on 15th August 1924 at 11 a.m.:—

Description.	Value.
(1) Gold rings two (broken into three pieces) .. .. .	Rs. A. P.
(2) Plated silver (Rs. 5 weight) .. .. .	5 15 0
(3) Whole rupees (20) (1810-1907, 1822-23, 1878-1) .. .. .	20 0 0
(4) Quarter of a rupee (year 1825) .. .. .	0 6 0
Total value .. .. .	31 5 0

Coimbatore Collector's Office,  
24th March 1924.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878, that on or about 24th January 1924 the treasure specified below was found in the bell room of the temple of the village of Puthuram, Puthuram taluk. All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are directed to appear personally or by duly authorised agent before the Collector of Coimbatore District sitting at Coimbatore, Coimbatore, on 15th August 1924 at 11 a.m.:—

Two hundred and seventy-seven gold shell-shaped coins in bell metal mass, valued at Rs. 100-0-0.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,  
21st March 1924.

D. R. COOPER,  
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 2nd November 1923 treasure of the following description was found by Gnanu Appanna and Sathya Subramanyam in the detached backyard of Taluk Appanna in village No. 8, No. 517 of Enkalapalli, Rayachoti taluk:—

Weight.	Approximate value.
Two gold plates (Yandals) .. .. .	Rs. A. P.
.. .. .	15 4 0

All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by their agents before the Collector, Coimbatore, at his office at Coimbatore on 15th July 1924 with a view to the notice being required to be determined according to law.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,  
15th February 1924.

J. H. HUGGINS,  
Collector.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Vital Statistics of the Districts constituting Municipal Towns of the Nation, Presidency for the month of January 1904.

Divisions.	Districts.	Population under administration according to the census of 1901.			Deaths registered according to the census of 1901.	Cases.												Total of non-communicable diseases of previous year.					
		Males.	Females.	Total.		Deaths registered according to the census of 1901.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.
Agropec and San Coast Districts.	1	Bergson	306,110	270,096	1,261,804	2,020	24	8	101	11	107	311	40	10	4	217	377	720	1,264	167	471	390	
	2	W. de la Cruz	1,000,110	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,000	22	2	100	11	107	311	40	10	4	217	377	720	1,264	167	471	390	
	3	Guaymas	400,110	400,000	800,000	8,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	4	Agua Prieta	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	5	San Juan	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	6	Guaymas	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	7	San Juan	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	8	Chihuahua	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	9	Chihuahua	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	10	Chihuahua	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
North Districts.	11	Chihuahua	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	12	Chihuahua	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	13	Chihuahua	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	14	Chihuahua	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	15	Chihuahua	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	16	Chihuahua	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	17	Chihuahua	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	18	Chihuahua	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	19	Chihuahua	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	20	Chihuahua	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
South Districts.	21	Chihuahua	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	22	Chihuahua	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	23	Chihuahua	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	24	Chihuahua	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	25	Chihuahua	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	26	Chihuahua	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	27	Chihuahua	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	28	Chihuahua	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	29	Chihuahua	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	30	Chihuahua	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
East Coast Districts.	31	Chihuahua	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	32	Chihuahua	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	33	Chihuahua	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	34	Chihuahua	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	35	Chihuahua	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	36	Chihuahua	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	37	Chihuahua	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	38	Chihuahua	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	39	Chihuahua	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
	40	Chihuahua	100,110	100,000	200,000	2,000	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
Total of month for districts.		10,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Total of non-communicable diseases of previous year.		100	100	200	200	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Deaths (Total) (Previous year).		100	100	200	200	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	

<sup>a</sup> Vital Statistics of the Municipal Towns of the Madras Presidency for the month of January 1904.

[illegible]



Final Statistics of the Total Towns of the Mexican Presidency for the month of January 1904.

April 5, 1904

JOSE ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

875

Estados.	Serial number.	Capital towns.	Population under Republic, Non-municipal in the Census of 1900.	Sexes.										Total.			Total of corresponding months of previous year.		
				Males.					Females.					Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
				White.	Colored.	Indian.	Chinese.	Japanese.	Other.	White.	Colored.	Indian.	Chinese.						
Pangasinan.	1	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	2	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	3	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	4	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	5	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
Zabala.	6	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	7	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	8	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	9	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	10	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
Zabala.	11	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	12	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	13	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	14	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	15	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
Zabala.	16	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	17	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	18	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	19	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	20	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
Zabala.	21	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	22	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	23	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	24	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	25	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
Zabala.	26	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	27	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	28	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	29	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	30	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
Zabala.	31	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	32	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	33	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	34	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	35	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
Zabala.	36	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	37	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	38	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	39	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	40	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
Zabala.	41	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	42	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	43	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	44	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	45	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
Zabala.	46	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	47	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	48	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	49	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0
	50	San Carlos	18,378	41	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18	17	0	17	18	0

\* Excludes total population.

(Continued on next page.)

Vital Statistics of the Rural Towns of the Madre Presidency for the month of January 1928—cont.

State.	Rural towns.	Population under 1000 in the Census of 1920.	Deaths.										Deaths.										Total.			Total of corresponding month of previous year.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
			Stillborn.	Infants under 1 year.	Infants 1 year to 5 years.	Children 5 years to 14 years.	Adults.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Sonora—cont.	48	General	10,340	48	11	11	11	4	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11



Abstract covers of attacks and deaths of epidemic diseases in the Presidency of Minas during the week ending 22nd March 1934—cont.

Name of district and table.	In week.		Previous week.		Name of district and table.	In week.		Previous week.	
	Archie.	Deals.	Archie.	Deals.		Archie.	Deals.	Archie.	Deals.
San Diego—Archie.									
Ranches.					Centros.				
Tommy's ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
San Diego ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11	<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11
Tommy's.					Ranches.				
Burgess ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Kenneth.					Centros.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11	<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11
Centros.					Tommy's.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Ranches.					Centros.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11	<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11
Centros.					Tommy's.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Ranches.					Centros.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11	<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11
Centros.					Tommy's.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Ranches.					Centros.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11	<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11
Centros.					Tommy's.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Ranches.					Centros.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11	<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11
Centros.					Tommy's.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Ranches.					Centros.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11	<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11
Centros.					Tommy's.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Ranches.					Centros.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11	<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11
Centros.					Tommy's.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Ranches.					Centros.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11	<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11
Centros.					Tommy's.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Ranches.					Centros.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11	<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11
Centros.					Tommy's.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Ranches.					Centros.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11	<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11
Centros.					Tommy's.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Ranches.					Centros.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11	<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11
Centros.					Tommy's.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Ranches.					Centros.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11	<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11
Centros.					Tommy's.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Ranches.					Centros.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11	<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11
Centros.					Tommy's.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Ranches.					Centros.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11	<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11
Centros.					Tommy's.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Ranches.					Centros.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11	<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11
Centros.					Tommy's.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Ranches.					Centros.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11	<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11
Centros.					Tommy's.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Ranches.					Centros.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11	<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11
Centros.					Tommy's.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Ranches.					Centros.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11	<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11
Centros.					Tommy's.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Ranches.					Centros.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11	<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11
Centros.					Tommy's.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Ranches.					Centros.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11	<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11
Centros.					Tommy's.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Ranches.					Centros.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11	<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11
Centros.					Tommy's.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Ranches.					Centros.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11	<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11
Centros.					Tommy's.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Ranches.					Centros.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11	<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11
Centros.					Tommy's.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Ranches.					Centros.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11	<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11
Centros.					Tommy's.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Ranches.					Centros.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11	<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11
Centros.					Tommy's.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Ranches.					Centros.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11	<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11
Centros.					Tommy's.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Ranches.					Centros.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11	<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11
Centros.					Tommy's.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Ranches.					Centros.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11	<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11
Centros.					Tommy's.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Ranches.					Centros.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11	<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11
Centros.					Tommy's.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Ranches.					Centros.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11	<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11
Centros.					Tommy's.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Ranches.					Centros.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11	<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11
Centros.					Tommy's.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Ranches.					Centros.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11	<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11
Centros.					Tommy's.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Ranches.					Centros.				
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
Chico ..	11	11	11	11	Chico ..	11	11	11	11
<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11	<b>Total</b> ..	11	11	11	11
Centros.					Tommy's.				
Chico ..	11	11	1						

\* Imported.

Medina, 2446 March 1929.

K. T. MATTHEW, M.D., M.P.H. (Canada),  
*Asst. Director of Public Health, Montreal*



# JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

## INVENTORY OF POWERS.

Under rule I of Order XX of the First Schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (as amended by the High Court notification, dated the 4th November 1924, published at page 2325 of Part II of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th November 1924), and in pursuance of previous resolutions of the High Court on the subject, the High Court is pleased specially to empower the undersigned District Magistrate to pronounce judgments by distance in a shorthand writer's open Court:—

M.R. S. Rameswari Ayyar Balakrishnamma Ayyar Ayyar.

High Court, Madras.  
2nd April 1934.

F. G. BUTLER,  
Squid.

## PERSONS CALENDAR

On Friday next there will be the Bench Sessions of Civil and Criminal and General Gang Dues and Arrears, to be held on Monday, the 2nd day of April 1934, and following date before the High Court of Justices at Madras:

- No. 1 A. Vethanayyaiah Mudi, committed by T. Bhagavantham Gupta, Esquire, a Presidency Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 26th day of April 1933, he committed the offence of using as genuine a forged document.
- " 2 Thobis Narayana Rao, committed by the same Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 6th day of January 1934, he committed the offence of murder.
- " 3 Pappaya Naika, committed by L. A. Cunniff, Esquire, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 6th day of March 1934, he committed the offence of murder.
- " 4 Amrithan, committed by T. Bhagavantham Gupta, Esquire, a Presidency Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 6th day of March 1934, he committed the offence of theft in a building.
- " 5 Vellu Lakshminarasimhan, committed by the same Magistrate, charged that, on or about the 17th day of May 1933, he committed the offence of forgery of a valuable security and criminal breach of trust.
- " 6 1. Naling Ahmed Balaiah Sahib, 2. Mohammed Salim, 3. Mahomed Sahib, 4. Mahomed Nether alias M. Dada Sahib, 5. Hamidulla, 6. Abdul Khader alias Bada Sahib, and 7. L. Narayana, committed by L. A. Cunniff, Esquire, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, charged that, between 1st March 1933 and 3rd July 1933, they committed the offences of criminal conspiracy, abetment of cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property, and fabrication of accounts.

Crown Office, High Court, Madras,  
6th April 1934.

P. KANDASWAMI,  
Clerk of the Court.

## UNCLAIMED SERVICE MESSGERS.

The service registers of the following deceased persons having been lying over unclaimed in the office of the undersigned, notice is hereby given that if any claimant is not claimed by those concerned within a month from the date of this notification they are liable to destruction:—

(1) T. Sankaran Nayar, Clerk.

(2) T. Krishna Nayar, Peon.  
(3) T. Sankaran Nayar, do.

Kottayam, 24th March 1934.

G. RAMONJI MENON,  
District Messg.

## ADJOURNMENT OF COURT.

In pursuance of the Court's notification, dated the 4th February 1934, published in *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 12th February 1934, Part II, page 21, notice is hereby given that the sittings in the District will be closed for several months as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court, Kottayam—for two months from Wednesday the 30th April 1934 to Sunday the 25th June 1934 (both days inclusive).

The District and Sessions Court in the District—for six weeks from Wednesday the 30th April 1934 to Thursday the 15th June 1934 (both days inclusive).

Kottayam, 24th March 1934.

P. G. LING,  
District and Sessions Judge.

In modification of the notification, dated 25th February 1924, the District and Sessions Court at Chittoor and the Subordinate Judge's Court at Chittoor will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 25th April 1924 to Saturday the 25th June 1924, both days inclusive and the District Munsif's Courts at Chittoor, Madanapalle, Hindupur and Tenali for the same time from Monday the 25th April 1924 to Saturday the 7th June 1924, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, no plaints, petitions, or other papers will be received.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies provided that applications for such copies have been made before the commencement of the recess.

4. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the station, should be made to the High Court, Madras.

Chittoor, 25th March 1924.

**M. SARATHA AYYAR,**  
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Civil Courts in the Kistna district will be closed for the annual summer recess of 1924 as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court, Kistna, and all the Subordinate Judge's Courts in the district and the Court of the Official Receiver, Kistna, from Monday the 25th May 1924 to Saturday the 25th June 1924, both days inclusive.

All the District Munsif's Courts in the district, from Monday the 25th May 1924 to Saturday the 14th June 1924, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment of the Courts, plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of documents granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment; and arrangements will be made by each Court (1) for granting such copies, (2) for transmitting to the High Court the records in cases, appeals and other proceedings called for by the High Court and (3) for the service and return to the High Court of notices issued or respondents.

3. Urgent applications for bail during the absence of the Sessions Judge from his division, during the recess, should be made to the High Court of Madras.

Madanapalle, 25th March 1924.

**M. P. LAKSHMANA RAU,**  
District and Sessions Judge.

It is hereby notified that the District and Sessions Court and the Subordinate Judge's Court, South Kanara, will be adjourned for the annual summer recess for two months from Monday the 25th April to Saturday the 25th June 1924, both days inclusive, and the Courts of the District Munsifs of Mangalore, Kanungod, Sijji, Kundapur, Karkal and Puttur for six weeks from Monday the 25th April to Saturday the 7th June 1924, both days inclusive.

2. During the recess no plaints, petitions or other papers will be received nor will copies of documents be granted except those for which applications shall have been presented before the adjournment of the Courts.

3. Urgent applications for bail should be made to the High Court, Madras, during the absence of the Sessions Judge from the division during the recess.

Mangalore, 25th March 1924.

**K. S. MENON,**  
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court, Salem, and the Court of the Temporary Subordinate and District Sessions Judge, Salem—For two months from Monday the 25th April 1924 to Saturday the 25th June 1924, both days inclusive.

The Principal District Munsif's Court, Salem, the Five Additional District Munsif's Courts, Salem, and the District Munsif's Courts of Hosur, Tharamangudi and Kumbakonam—For six weeks from Monday the 25th April 1924 to Saturday the 7th June 1924, both days inclusive.

2. No plaints, petitions or other papers will be received during the above adjournment of the Courts.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, etc., provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

4. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the division should be made to the High Court, Madras.

Salem, 25th March 1924.

**R. CHIDAMBARAM,**  
District Judge.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated 25th February 1924, it is hereby notified that the adjournment of the Civil Courts in the district of West Tanjore for the annual recess will be as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court of West Tanjore, the Courts of the Subordinate Judges of Tanjore and Kumbakonam, the Additional Subordinate Judge's Court, Tanjore, and the District Munsif's Courts, Kumbakonam—For two months from Monday the 25th April 1924 to Saturday the 25th June 1924 (both days inclusive).

The Courts of the Districts of Mirzapur and Munger—For six weeks from Tuesday the 19th April 1924 to Monday the 26th June 1924 (both days inclusive).

The Courts of the Districts of Tanjore, Korychikassan, Valmijian and Pudukottai—For six weeks from Monday the 26th May 1924 to Sunday the 26th June 1924 (both days inclusive).

1. No pleadings, petitions, or other papers will be received during the above adjournment of the Courts.

2. Arrangements will however be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which notice or their pleadings or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

Tanjore, 27th March 1924.

J. G. ELLIARD,  
District and Sessions Judge.

In modification of the notification, dated 31st January 1924, the District and Sessions Courts, North Dindigul, Dindigul, will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Thursday the 26th day of April to Monday the 26th day of June 1924, both days inclusive, and all the papers of the Districts of the North Malabar District from Tuesday the 26th day of April to Monday the 26th day of June 1924, both days inclusive.

During the adjournment, no pleadings, petitions or other papers will be received.

3. Arrangements will be made for granting copies of judgments and decrees and other papers and notices to which parties or their pleaders are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

Dindigul, 27th March 1924.

T. F. BOW,  
District and Sessions Judge.

In modification of this Court's notification, dated 24th February 1924, published on page 514 of Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 26th February 1924, it is notified that the District Courts, Tanjore, will be closed for the remaining portion of the annual recess from the 21st June to the 22nd July 1924 both days inclusive and the District Sessions Court, Tanjore, from the 26th June to the 26th July 1924 both days inclusive, these Courts having been closed for one month from 12th February 1924 on account of the prevalence of plague.

Tanjore, 2nd April 1924.

J. R. LINGARD,  
District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of the District of Madras and District of Madras will be closed for the annual recess from Monday the 26th April 1924 to Saturday the 14th June 1924 (both days inclusive) and during that period no papers will be received.

Madras, 26th March 1924

T. S. SARASWATHI ATTANOH,  
District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of the District of Madras, North Arcot and Chittoor at Yalga, will be closed for the annual recess from Thursday the 17th April 1924 to Monday the 26th June 1924, both days inclusive. No papers will be received during the said adjournment.

Yalga, 27th March 1924.

T. M. SRINIVASA ACHARIAR,  
District Judge.

#### INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

No. 4 of 1923 (I. A. No. 99 of 1923) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, MADRAS.

Reddy Nann Madhavaiah .. .. . Petitioner (Debtor).  
Sankarappa Theppiah and others .. .. . Creditors (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given under section 35 (1) of Act V of 1913 that the adjudication order passed by this Court on 17th July 1923 against the petitioner Reddy Nann Madhavaiah (hereinafter called the debtor) has been annulled by order of this Court dated 26th March 1924.

Madras, 27th March 1924.

R. A. JENSEN,  
District Judge.

No. 50 of 1923 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, KANAKOL.

Arakkal Alappa, Arayappa and Chinnal Alappa of Kankol .. .. . Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given under section 35 of the Insolvency (Madras) Act V of 1913 that the petitioner named above were adjudged insolvent by this Court by order, dated 10th March 1924, but all creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 1 of the Insolvency Rules. The creditors should apply for discharge within one year.

[1-4]

## No. 1 of 1924 in the Court of the District Judge, Kavarati.

Pottanandi Nimmappa of Puthukuda .. .. . Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given under section 37 of the Provincial Insolvency Act V of 1920 that the petitioner named above was adjudged insolvent by this Court by order, dated 27th March 1924, that all creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible and that a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to this Court an affidavit in Form 5 of the Insolvency Rules. The insolvent should apply for discharge within six months.

Kavarati, 26th March 1924.

I. G. H. FOWLER,  
District Judge.

## No. 16 of 1923 in the Court of the District Judge, Kalam.

Tallappa Madali and Arumanga Madali, sons of Nanna Madali of  
Kattikuppala, Tolonam village, Nimmakhal taluk .. .. . Petitioners.  
Vethanahala Appay and others .. .. . Creditors.

Under section 37 of Act V of 1920 it is hereby notified that the above-named petitioners were adjudged insolvents on the 19th day of March 1924 by this Court and that creditors should prove their claims on or before the 7th day of July 1924 by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the Court an affidavit in Form No. 5 appended to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1920, and that the insolvents should apply for discharge within one year.

Kalam, 26th March 1924.

R. GOPALA RAO,  
District Judge.

## No. 1 of 1922 (L. A. No. 49 of 1922) in the Court of the District Judge, West Tanjore.

Vepala Arayangar, son of Ramu Arayangar, residing at Kurnool,  
Kannuram taluk .. .. . Petitioner (Insolvent).  
Ganapathi Appay and others .. .. . Creditors.

Notice is hereby given under section 37 of Act V of 1920 that the order of the District Judge, dated 26th August 1921, adjudicating the above-named person an insolvent is hereby cancelled by this Court on 1st April 1924 and discharge is ordered by this Court.

Tanjore, 1st April 1924.

J. C. STODARY,  
District Judge.

## No. 7 of 1924 in the Court of the District Judge, Tanjore.

Kadu Madhesa Rowther, son of Madava Rowther now in Custody  
Tali, Tiruchirappalli, as a Child Debtor, Srida Mahamed Rowther and  
Natcha Rowther, sons of Kadu Madhesa Rowther, residing at  
Randy street, Rattinamangalam, Sengulam village, Tiruchirappalli taluk .. .. . Petitioners (Debtors).  
Somasu Pillai and seventy others .. .. . Respondents (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioners have applied to this Court for being adjudged insolvents that the said petition is posted for hearing in this Court on the 1st of May 1924 and that any person wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court and state their objections, if any, on that date.

## No. 12 of 1924 in the Court of the District Judge, Tanjore.

Vandana Pillai, son of Srinivasan Pillai, residing at Thattam  
village, Mannar taluk .. .. . Petitioner (Debtor).  
Chockalingam Pillai, son of Marudu Pillai, residing at Nallur,  
Mannar taluk .. .. . Respondent (Debtor).

Notice is hereby given, under clause (1), section 18 of Act V of 1920, that the said petitioner (debtor) has applied to adjudge the said debtor (Chockalingam Pillai) as an insolvent, and the said application is posted for hearing in this Court on the 15th day of July 1924. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

## No. 14 of 1924 in the Court of the District Judge, Tanjore.

Z. K. Subbalingam Chetti, son of Parappa Kammuram Chetti,  
residing at Manappan, Salem, and A. V. Subbalingam Chetti, son  
of Aripa Manu Venkateswaraiah Appay, residing at Tiruchirappalli Taluk .. .. . Petitioners (Creditors).  
Z. Bangli Chetti, son of Kandaswami Chetti, residing at Tiruchirappalli Fort .. .. . 1st Respondent (Debtor).

Notice is hereby given, under clause (1), section 18 of Act V of 1920, that the said petitioners (creditors) have applied to adjudge the said debtor Z. Bangli Chetti as an insolvent, and the



## No. 2 of 1924 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MURDER, KURNOOL.

Raja Seshak and others .. .. . Petitioner.  
 Raja Seshak Seshak and Raja Seshak and others .. .. . Respondents (Defence)

Notice is hereby given under clause (5) of section 12 of Act V of 1923, that the said petitioner (petitioners) has applied to adjudge the said defence as irrelevant, that the said application is posted for hearing in this Court on 15th April 1924. Any order wishing to oppose the same may do so by filing an affidavit before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

S. SUBBASHASTAM.

District Magist.

Kurnool, 25th March 1924.

## No. 1 of 1924 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MURDER, PONDICHERRY.

Srinivas Pillai .. .. . Petitioner.  
 Srinivas Pillai, Datt alias Srinivas Pillai Nagesh and others .. .. . Respondents (Defence).

Notice under section 10 of Act V of 1923 is hereby given that Srinivas Pillai, son of Srinivas Pillai, residing at Kutha Panchavaram, Srinivas Pillai, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on 25th February 1921 and that he is directed to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication. The creditors who wish to prove their debts may do so before the Official Receiver, Chingleput, to whom the matter is transferred.

## No. 2 of 1924 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MURDER, PONDICHERRY.

Annamalai Aiyar .. .. . Petitioner.  
 Annamalai Aiyar and others .. .. . Respondents (Defence).

Notice under section 10 of Act V of 1923 is hereby given that Annamalai Aiyar, son of Srinivas Aiyar, residing at Madhavaram, Srinivas Aiyar, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 25th day of March 1921 and that he is directed to apply for discharge within six months from the date of adjudication. The creditors who wish to prove their debts may do so before the Official Receiver, Chingleput, to whom the matter is transferred.

E. S. KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR,

District Magist.

Pondicherry, 25th March 1924.

## No. 14 of 1923 in the COURT of the PONDICHERRY DISTRICT MURDER, SILEN.

Srinivas Pillai, son of Krishna Pillai, at Chingleput, Salem town .. .. . Petitioner.  
 Krishna Pillai and eight others .. .. . Creditors.

Notice is hereby given under section 11 (1) of Act V of 1923 that the above named petitioner has been adjudged as insolvent by an order of this Court made on 25th day of March 1921 and that the petitioner should apply for discharge within six months from 25th March 1921. All the creditors of the above named petitioner should prove their claims before 15th June 1921 by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 5 appended to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

S. GOPALA AYYAR,

District Magist.

Salem, 2nd April 1924.

## No. 17 of 1924 (No. 1 of 1924 in the COURT of the DISTRICT COURT, GURAVATI) in the COURT of the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, GURAVATI.

Rajeshwari Mahto .. .. . Petitioner.  
 Rajeshwari Mahto and others .. .. . Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that the above named petitioner applied to this Court to declare him insolvent and that the application is posted for hearing on 25th April 1924.

## No. 17 of 1924 (No. 12 of 1923 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MURDER'S COURT, PONDICHERRY) in the COURT of the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, GURAVATI.

Rajeshwari Mahto .. .. . Petitioner.  
 Rajeshwari Mahto and others .. .. . Creditors.

Notice is hereby given that by an order of this Court, dated 25th March 1924, the above named petitioner was adjudged insolvent. The creditors of the above named petitioner should prove their debts on or before 15th July 1924 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 5 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1924. The petitioner to apply for discharge within six months.

Rajeshwari Mahto, 25th March 1924.

A. KANAKARAJU,

Official Receiver.

## No. 21 of 1924 (No. 2 of 1924 in the COURT of the DISTRICT COURT, SILEN) in the COURT of the OFFICIAL RECEIVER, NORTH SILEN and COTTON.

S. Ramaswami Chetti, son of Chingappa Chetti, merchant, residing at Sankaravaram village, Villupuram .. .. . Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given under section 11 (1) of Act V of 1923 that the above named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared as insolvent and that the petition stands posted on 25th day of April 1924. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may do so either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Villupuram, 16th March 1924.

T. M. SANKARANARAYANAR,

Official Receiver.

## REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS

### Mining Certificates

The undersigned person has been granted a certificate of approval under the Mining Rules which will be in force up to 31st December 1934.

Wang et al. 2004, 2005).

### Be in it and get grinding the best results

Area over which  
the parent program  
is passed or runs.  
Modern Convexity.

M.Ry. K. Voshchinsky of Nizhny Novgorod, 27th March 1971  
Kelyndrag tsik, *Anopheles duxis*.

Board (Land Revenue and Settlement),  
Madras, 27th March 1926.

W. A. BUDOFF,  
Secretary

It is hereby notified that the award certificate of approval under the Housing Allowance granted by the Board of Revenue, Madras, to G. M. Wink, Esq., F.R.I.C.E., M.A., B.A., Barrister, 13 Marine Lines, Bombay, is N.P. No. 8029, Dated, dated 7th December 1925, and published with reference to the above proceedings is hereby resumed. The resumed certificate will be in force up to 31st December 1926.

Delaware, 31st March 1894.

A. C. DUFF, Editor

## JAYMAN ILLUSTRATIONS

Under section 5 of Medicine Act III of 1890 (Medicine Act Regulations Act, 1890) it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the persons title to S. No. 171/13 of Chhannipalpur Amma and her husband of Wellmared taluk which was registered as Government purchase and left vacant at the time of settlement, but which is now held to be occupied, will be held by the Divisional Officer, Manipalpur, in order that the nature of the claim may be ascertained.

1. All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the District Officer in person or by duly authorized agent under notice, till of the above date or before 1st June 1924 to have their names registered as such.

Blaispeth, J. 1964. March 1974.

E. M. FRASER,  
Fish Collector

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Regulations Act, 1828, it is hereby notified that as a security into the jamaana title of M. No. 41 of choice No. 88, Enkaid of Ponnore taluk which was deemed as unregistered and unassessed at the time of its creation, but the jamaana title of which is disposed away, will be held by the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ponnore, in order that the same of the jamaana may be registered.

2. All persons claiming to be proprietors of the land are hereby required to apply to the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palghat, in person or by duly authorized agent on or before 22nd June 1931 to have their names registered, as such.

Polgar, 1996 March 1996.

D. W. DODWELL,  
*Sub-Collector*

## INCOME-TAX NOTIFICATIONS

### NOTES AND REFERENCES

In partial modification of the notification, dated 21st February 1936, the Commissioner of Income-tax for the Presidency of Madras hereby summons the undermentioned officers, under section 4 (c) of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, with the powers specified below—

Innovation Quarter, Darwinia Circle

11 } All the powers of an Interior-Land Office under the  
12 } Act in respect of the Kiska Island.

Madison, 20th March 1884.

cc J. Ask in respect of the Kikina House.

Machin, 2003; Machin, 1994.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 49 of the Indian Succession Act, 1925 (XXI of 1925), the Board of Indian Revenue is pleased to direct that the following (former) amendments shall be made in the Indian Succession Act, 1925, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (3) of the said section, namely:—

In Rules 26 and 17 of the said rules for the word and figures 'Rs. 1,500' wherever they occur, the word and figures 'Rs. 1,000' shall be substituted.

Medicine, 31st January 1924.

In period modification of the notification, dated 27th February 1924, the Commissioner of Income-tax for the Presidency of Madras hereby revokes the undersigned officers, under section 8 (4) of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, with the powers specified below:—

Levenson-Hart College, Tucson, Arizona

11 } All the powers of an Insurance Office under the  
12 } Act in respect of the Tonnage District.

### Levine-Lax Officer, Negotiation Circle

Act in respect of the Tanager District.

The head-quarters of the Economic Office, Chungking, will be transferred from Mukou to Chungking with effect from the 2nd April 1944. All communications intended for him should in future be addressed to Chungking.

Madras, 2nd April 1924.

K. M. STRATHLE,  
Commissioner of Insurance

## PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS

## TINYLAMBERT STONE

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned amounts due to the persons cited, against such accounts outstanding and adjusted in the accounts of this division and that they will be omitted in Quarterly Statement if not cleared within three months from the date of publication of this notice:—

Birth Date	Birth Name	Birthplace	Remarks	Arrival
March 1901	1. Ma H. W. Fung, Cheong Jaenghe, <i>Maichiatong</i>	Scholar of French language & French literature	Re. a. 1	4 1 1
June 1901	2. S. H. Heng, student in his work done on "Studying the system of the Chinese language"	Re. a. 1	4 1 1	4 1 1
July 1901	3. H. H. Heng, student in his work done on "Studying the system of the Chinese language"	Re. a. 1	4 1 1	4 1 1
December 1901	4. H. H. Heng, student in his work done on "Studying the system of the Chinese language"	Re. a. 1	4 1 1	4 1 1
March 1902	5. H. H. Heng, student in his work done on "Studying the system of the Chinese language"	Re. a. 1	4 1 1	4 1 1
December 1901	6. H. H. Heng, student in his work done on "Studying the system of the Chinese language"	Re. a. 1	4 1 1	4 1 1

Dissemination, 13th March 1994

M. O'BRIEN,  
Executive Engineer, Baltimore Harbour Division.

This is hereby notified that a sum of Rs. 3, being the travelling allowance for the months of March and April 1928 due to Mr. M. S. Puri, who was sent working under Supervision Reconstruction Division undisputed. Even though the amount was sent by money order it was returned back undelivered. If this amount is not claimed by the right person within three months from the date of this notification, the amount will be retained by Government.

Bellamy, 13rd March 1924

N. KRISHNA RAO,  
Executive Engineer, Railway Station

### MULTIPLICATION

As the gate of the Public Works Department lock at Ferryhill, North Malabar, will be repaired from and after 26th April 1914, the public are hereby informed that the said lock will be closed for all mail boats from 27th April 1914 to 31st May 1914.

Colwell, 31st March 1956.

W. J. DAVIS,  
Executive Engineer, Fort Grant, Arizona

With effect from 1st April 1924, the administrative of Fourth Army Division will be abolished and all correspondence relating to that division should from that date be addressed to the Sub-Divisional Officer, Tiruchirappalli, as follows.

The Public Works Department provides a Transmittal form which will be transferred from South Area division to Yellowknife division of North Area division. All correspondence relating to Transmittal form should be addressed after 30th March 1966 to the Subdivisional Office, Yellowknife or Northern Region, North Area division.

Colledge, 40 March 2016.

H. SWAMINATHA AYYAR,  
*Electric Engineer, South Coast Railway.*

### MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS

## REPORTS OF OPERATION

Report of an abductor without leave from the 10th. Park Battery, R G A., dated at Fozzagh this 1st day of March 1864.

Member, back and spine, 1493733, Gossow, Wurdley, E; age, 21 years; height, 4 feet 6 inches; color of complexion, black; hair, black and eyes, brown; teeth, brown band, date of acquisition, 11 January 1922; place of origin, London, Birmingham, England; parents and county in which born, Dorset, Dorchester, Dorset, England; date of admission, 13th March 1925; place of abode, Jettoby, North Halls; marks, warning signs riding branches with white leather grips, under hair young's service.

[119526]  
Comp., 1974 Publ. Survey, R.6.4



The measurements of men have been absent since Yario Roll Call (10 p.m.) on 26th March 1924 and Revilla (8 a.m.) on 28th March 1924, respectively. Their descriptions are as follows:—

(1) Revilla, 1926 and name, 476215 Private M. Kelly; height, 5 feet; weight, 151 lb.; age, 31½ years; complexion, Swk; colour of hair, fair; eyes, grey; tattooed both forearms; four creases of forehead.

(2) Revilla, rank and name, 479104 Private E. Martin; height, 5 feet 4½ inches; weight, 151 lb.; age, 31½ years; complexion, Swk; colour of hair, brown; eyes, blue; tattooed both forearms.

[Flagible].  
Comd. 2nd Bn., The Lancashire Rifles

# MAKING NOTIFICATION.

## REPORT OF VESSELS

ARRIVED AT, AND DEPARTED FROM, THE PORT OF MADRAS FROM THE 1st MARCH TO THE 1st APRIL, 1924.

### ARRIVALS.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Tonnage.	From.	Master.	Wharf used.	Boats accepted.
1924.						
Mar. 20	S.S. "Narada"	1,410	3	E. W. O'Connor	Seaford	No. 2.
" 22	S.S. "Nagaya"	1,240	3	C. H. Forbes	Do.	Wool-guy No. 1.
" 23	S.S. "Gardiner"	3,510	3	P. L. Bradley	Gardiner	No. 1, 1½, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.
" 24	S.S. "Kilgus"	1,340	3	G. G. McNeil	Seaford	No. 2.
April 1	S.S. "Pomona"	1,350	3	C. J. Dwyer	Seaford	Wool-guy No. 1.
" 1	S.S. "Cebu"	1,350	3	E. P. Harris	Seaford	No. 1.
" 1	S.S. "Cebu"	1,350	3	E. P. Harris	Seaford	Wool-guy No. 1.
" 1	S.S. "Shalimar"	1,350	3	E. P. Harris	Seaford	No. 1.
" 1	S.S. "Nagaya"	1,240	3	C. H. Forbes	Do.	No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

### DEPARTURES.

Date.	Name of vessel.	Tonnage.	To.	Master.	Boat used.	Boats accepted.
1924.						
Mar. 20	S.S. "Narada"	1,410	3	E. W. O'Connor	Seaford	No. 2.
" 22	S.S. "Nagaya"	1,240	3	C. H. Forbes	Do.	Wool-guy No. 1.
" 23	S.S. "Gardiner"	3,510	3	P. L. Bradley	Gardiner	No. 1.
" 24	S.S. "Kilgus"	1,340	3	G. G. McNeil	Seaford	No. 2.
April 1	S.S. "Pomona"	1,350	3	C. J. Dwyer	Seaford	Wool-guy No. 1.
" 1	S.S. "Cebu"	1,350	3	E. P. Harris	Seaford	No. 1.
" 1	S.S. "Cebu"	1,350	3	E. P. Harris	Seaford	Wool-guy No. 1.
" 1	S.S. "Shalimar"	1,350	3	E. P. Harris	Seaford	No. 1.
" 1	S.S. "Nagaya"	1,240	3	C. H. Forbes	Do.	No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

Harbour Office, Madras,  
4th April 1924.

R. M. FRILEY, Commander, R.N.,  
Off. Deputy Commander of the Port

## OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

### TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF DEMONSTRATION STONES FOR RAMAPATHAN ESTATE OF POLLACHI TALUK, COMBATORE DISTRICT.

In partial modification of the notification published on pages 892 and 791 and 794 of the *Port & Survey Gazette*, dated 4th March 1924 and 14th March 1924 respectively, it is hereby notified that the tenders (which mentioned will be received by the undersigned up to 14th April 1924).

Survey Office, Coimbatore,  
24th March 1924.

F. NARAYANAN ATTAR,  
Officer in charge of St. Paul Survey Office.

### TENDERS FOR REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS TO VEPPANKARANAI TANK.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 5 o'clock on 14th April 1924, for repairs and improvements to Veppankaranai tank.

Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division, and should be accompanied by "Tender for repairs and improvements to Veppankaranai tank."



TECHNICAL FOR THE SUPPLY OF MATERIALS FOR THE ELEVATED SERVICE  
RESERVOIR FOR THE MEGHATAMA WATER-SUPPLY SCHEME.

Harvest tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 12 noon on the 16th April 1924 for the supply of materials for the Elevated Service Reservoir for the Nagayatsun Water Supply Scheme, Kelantan No. 1, 23,500.

3 Tenders should be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Water Division, Tondiar, and should be accompanied by Tender for the supply of materials for the Elevated Service Reservoir for the Narsapuram Water-Supply Scheme."

2 Each tender should be accompanied by an amount of Rs. (200) two hundred only if all the items of materials are tendered for or of Rs. (100) one hundred only if the supply of some only is not tendered for. The above amount should be in cash or currency notes which will be returned to the tenderer whose tenders are not accepted.

4. The Executive Engineer, Younger Division, or the Superintending Engineer, Taluk Supply Circle, on the one hand, will secure to himself the right of inspection without signing any person or persons a line all or any of the tenders or portions of the tenders referred to herein, in case only.

2. Within a week of the acceptance of the tender being notified the successful tenderer will be required to deposit a further equal sum of Rs. 500 or Rs. 200 as the case may be which with the amount already received will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.

6. The commercial borders should also within the said period of one week sign an agreement in writing of the commercial form for the two full months of the contract.

7. Explain to people with disabilities 5 as follows will not all facilities of the nearest access

2. All the materials are to be supplied within 100 km of the site of the proposed concrete manufacturing plant, in order to be able to supply the plant with materials.

5. If the Fourth Indian Railway provides a siding at the Telapattanam Railway Station, the extra cost for track, building and other charges shall be paid by the tenderer as demanded by the Railway Company, in proportion to the supply made by him as ascertained with the tenderer. It, however, the tenderer does not desire to avail himself of the siding, the cost shall be as per 4-b in the tender in order that the Railway Company may not be influenced to provide a siding.

54. The constant must not be omitted.

12. Other readings of contrast and the contrast *East-Westernism* by noon, at any working day between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m., in the Pioneer Division Executive Engineer's Office, from which black forms of transfer may also be obtained.

[illegible]

Tanner, 30et March 1904.

V. ATTADOMBA AYAN,  
Executive Manager, Finance Division

TRYING TO GET RIGHT TO POINT AND FROM THE MARCH SEASIDE

Travelers will be covered by the railroad from 12th April 1921 for the right to remove seed from the Hohenhausen in the area specified in the schedule above, from the date of approval of the agreement to be executed by the two concerned, either up to 31st March 1921 or on 1st April, 1921, for a maximum of 10 days, and a maximum of 100000 seeds, in the case of the Hohenhausen, and 50000 seeds in the case of the Hohenhausen. The Hohenhausen, South Presidency District, Chongqing, on any working day between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.

The portion of the sea beach bounded on the north by a line in extension of Seaside street, Triguera, met by the Bay of Reguig, south by a line drawn eastward through the sewer path opposite Korean Garden and west by a line drawn parallel to the east curb wall of South Beach Road and along 600 feet away from it outward.

D. M. SMITH,  
Korean Garden, South President District.

Chavakis, 27th March 2004

Dr. M. SMITH,  
Keweenaw Hospital, South Shoreline Division.

地址: 北京 100037 电话: 010-64011111 网址: <http://www.cma.gov.cn>

These, clean and well dried seeds of *Yucca rostrata* (S. B. Pa. araver. 18 seeds) collected experimentally will be sold in auction, at the Kings O. S. Co. Bldg. apt. 21 the 21th April 1922. For further particulars see 12 to the underlined.

Cuddayah, 10th March 1964.  
1st m.

B. K. NOV,  
District Court Clerk, Rock Springs.

### PERALF-08-TIMEBOX

Two-hundred and forty-nine red sandal-wood posts of good quality fitted for the London Exhibition will be sold in public auction, by the District Forest Officer, near Chidambaram, at Parangudi Railway station on the 26th of April 1924.

de Oude, 27th March 1994.

R. E. BUT,  
Executive Forest Officer, South Ceylon.

VENUE FOR SUPPLIES TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSCOCA DEPARTMENT,  
OUTCAMPING.

Tenure will be reviewed up to 15th April 1984 by the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Clonlara, Co. Wick., on the basis of the supply of the following articles for 1984-85:

[illegible][illegible]

Coloured, thin March 1886.

A. WILSON,  
Deputy Director of Agriculture, Ceylon.

### TENDERS FOR THE LEASE OF SOUTH ARCOOT AND CHINGLEPUT AND NELLUR DISTRICT CHANK FISHERIES.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned at his office at the Oil Engineering College buildings, Chingleput, Telengana, Madras, till 12 o'clock (noon) on Thursday, the 10th May 1924, for the lease of the Government Chank Fisheries situated off the coasts of (1) the South Arcot district and (2) Chingleput and Nellur districts (hereinafter of the short lease of Madras city for a period of three years from 1st July 1924).

3. Tenders (which must be sealed) should be addressed to the Director of Fisheries, Madras, and should be accompanied by "Tender for lease of South Arcot Chank Fishery" or "Tender for lease of Chingleput and Nellur District Chank Fishery" as the case may be.

Tenders should contain two separate offers, one for each of the two leases. Tenderers may submit offers for both the leases at two different rates or for either one of the two leases.

4. Tenders will be opened by the undersigned who reserves to himself the right of rejecting all or any of the tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

5. Each tender should be accompanied by a deposit of rupees ten hundred only (Rs. 100) in cash or security note in the case of South Arcot district chank fishery and rupees one hundred only (Rs. 100) in the case of Chingleput and Nellur districts chank fishery. The deposits will be returned immediately to the tenderers whose tenders are not accepted and retained in the case of the successful tenderer.

6. As soon as the acceptance of the tender is notified, the successful tenderer will be required to deposit within fifteen days from the date of notification of acceptance a further sum of rupees three hundred only (Rs. 300) in the case of South Arcot district chank fishery and rupees one hundred only (Rs. 100) in the case of Chingleput and Nellur districts chank fishery. The total deposits of Rs. 400 and Rs. 200, respectively, will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the contract and will be returned only when the contracts are satisfactorily completed.

7. Each lease year shall extend from 1st July to 30th June of the succeeding year. The first year shall, however, commence on 1st July 1924.

8. The full amount of rental (which shall be monthly) for each year shall be remitted into Government treasury on or before the 15th day preceding each year except during the first year when the amount should be paid on or before the 15th June 1924.

9. The successful tenderer will also be required to execute a stamped agreement in the proper form embodying the above conditions for the fulfilment of the contract within one month from the date of acceptance of his tender.

10. The contract must not be sublet.

11. Failure to comply with conditions 6, 7, 8 and 9 above will entail forfeiture of earnest money, cancellation of the contract and revocation of the tendering tenderer's name.

12. Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned on application.

M. SUNDARA RAJ,  
Director of Fisheries.

Madras, 12th March 1924.

### TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STATIONERY ARTICLES, Etc.

Sealed tenders for the supply of all or any of the undermentioned articles of Indian manufacture during the official year 1924-25 will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery up to 12 noon on Thursday the 5th April 1924.

Description.	Particular quantity required during the year		Sample required.
	1924	1925	
Printing ink, black, in 2 1/2 lbs. tins	250	250	2 1/2 lbs. tin
Printing ink, blue, in 2 1/2 lbs. tins	250	250	2 1/2 lbs. tin
Printing ink, red, in 2 1/2 lbs. tins	250	250	2 1/2 lbs. tin
Red printing ink, standard, superior	250	250	2 1/2 lbs. tin
Quin, standard	250	250	2 1/2 lbs. tin
Chalk, white, prepared in boxes of one gross each	250	250	One box
Chalk, standard, prepared in boxes of one gross each	250	250	One box
Eraser	250	250	1 lb. tin

#### GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Tenders must be accompanied by "Tender for stationery articles, etc." and must specify the rates at which the tenderers undertake to supply the articles at the Stationery Office, Madras. They should be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent on the value of the tender. The deposit must be remitted into the Imperial Bank of India, Madras, and the Bank's receipt attached to the tender. No money will be accepted.

2. Samples of articles to be supplied must accompany the tender; they must be accurately described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them. Samples will not be paid for. Standard samples of articles may be inspected at the Stationery Office.

3. Should a tenderer withdraw his tender before advertisement, his tender deposit will be forfeited to Government.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit as security 10 per cent of the value of his tender, together with the necessary stamp duty and to sign a contract bond (50% form of which can be seen at the Stationery Office) within fifteen days from the date on which he is informed that his tender is accepted; otherwise his deposit of 5 per cent will be forfeited and his tender will be considered as void.

5. The actual quantities required will be indicated in the contract form time to time and must be delivered at the cost and risk of the contractor at the Stationery Office, Madras, punctually on the date fixed in the orders issued, failing which the terms of the contract bond will be strictly enforced.

4. The Superintendent of Stationery reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Forms of tenders and any further information can be obtained on application to the Stationery Office on any office day between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

H. T. EMILLY,

Superintendent of Stationery.

Madras, 26th March 1924.

#### VACANCIES.

Appointments are invited for the post of Income-tax Assistant carrying a salary of Rs. 1600—It is the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madrasamalgam. Applicants should have an adequate knowledge of English and must have had experience of Commercial Book-keeping as taught on by Indian merchants and if possible, training in a Commercial school or in an Auditor's office. Applications may be made to the Collector of Coimbatore and should contain the following particulars:—

(1) Full name (2) Age (3) General Educational Qualifications (4) Knowledge of Indian languages (5) Present appointment and pay if any and (6) Technical qualifications such as proficiency in Accountancy, and past experience with commercial firms or in auditing accounts if any, with testimonials.

Applications should be sent on as to reach this office not later than 10th May 1924.

A. GALETTI,

Collector.

Coimbatore, 19th March 1924.

Writings on Income-tax Accounts up to Rs. 100—3—10 plus 12 per cent allowance for the Sub-Collector's Office, Coimbatore (Madras District). Persons with sufficient experience of commercial book-keeping will be preferred. Completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, the minimum educational qualification. Applications should be submitted before 10th May 1924. Age, the particulars of qualifications, if any, and the vernacular language of the applicant should be mentioned. Knowledge of Telugu is essential.

A. H. A. TODD,

Sub-Collector.

Coimbatore, 26th March 1924.

Appointments are invited from duly qualified candidates for the second clerk's post of this office at a salary of Rs. 200—25—10—10—10—10 per annum with his full emolument. Candidates possessing previous experience of work in inland offices and who have passed the departmental tests in the Form Tests and Accounts sent to the Weekly Standing Orders read alone apply. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before 26th April 1924.

F. VENKATARAMAN,

Deputy Post Office, Fort Coimbatore.

Coimbatore, 2nd April 1924.

#### PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after 26th April 1924, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Taluk thereof.

Pulgalai, 17th March 1924.

B. RAGHAVA MENON,

On or after 26th April 1924, I intend moving the High Court to send me as a Taluk thereof.

Madras, 21st March 1924.

K. S. NARAYANAN.

I, Subramaniam Subramaniam, shall henceforth be known as Subramaniam Subramaniam. Pulgalai, 17th March 1924.

V. M. VENKATASUBRAMANIAN,

I, S. Thyagarajan, shall henceforth be known as S. V. Rajan.

Talvora, 26th March 1924.

S. TYAGARAJAN.

#### RESOLVED NOTICE.

Take notice that Kanchibhotla Venkata Ramaswamy, resident petitioner filed a petition as O.P. No. 158 of 1923 in (L.P. No. 91 of 1914) proposing a scheme of amalgamation before the District Judge, Guntur. The petition stands posted to 26th April 1924 for hearing.

S. YENPA,

Clerk.

Guntur, 2nd April 1924.

#### IN THE COURT OF THE CRIMINAL JUDGE, TRICHINAPOLY.

T. S. Srinivasachari Talai and Madanapuram Padi, sons of Madanapuram Padi, Kanchipuram Talai, Trichinopoly District.

Take notice that L.P. No. 22 of 1924 put in by the above-named stands posted to 26th April 1924 for hearing.

Trichinopoly, 2nd April 1924.

M. VENKATARAMA AYYAN, Pleader.

It is hereby certified that *Abdullah Yusoff* and others of Telukempangan, Negeri Sembilan, have on (probable) postage No. 1 of 1904 on the list of the *Terengganu District Magistrate's Court* and the same stands (void) to 21st April 1907 before the Official Receiver, Gombak, for objections.

It is hereby notified that Waddhwaite Sukha Reddy of Estate, Tumul taluk, Shikar (residency petition No. 4 of 1924 on the file of the District Court, Gondal), and the same stands posted to this April 1925 before the District Magistrate, Gondal, for objections.

It is hereby noted that Koss Kossyga and others of Khabarovsk, Verkhneamursk, and an insubstantial political No. 6 of 1934 on the State of the Verkhneamursk District, Moscow's Court, and the entire stands posted to that April 1921 before the Official Receiver, Justice, for elections.

Gunter, Vol. Mech. 1994.

B. VENKATESWARA RAO, .  
Field for Justice

## METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE

## FROM THE MANUSCRIPTS OF THE EDITOR.

[illegible]

The Standard Barometer and Thermograph are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years observations. The column of the Barometer is twenty-one feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the rain-gauge is ten feet from ground. The Wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of salmon collected since January 1st is 744 baskets, the average daily for the same period being 1,920 salmon.

Madras Observatory,  
7th April 1924.

S. R. U. FAVOR, Jr.  
County Director



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II  
OF  
**THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.**

No. 15.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 6, 1924.

[Pages, 2 more]

**ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING  
5<sup>TH</sup> APRIL 1924.**

**GENERAL SUMMARY.**

*Week ending 5th April 1924.*—Rainfall moderate on the West Coast and fair in Bellary and the Central and Southern districts, light or not abundant. Sowing shallow and rapid in parts of the Central districts; planting extensive in Bellary, Anantapur, Chittoor, and Coimbatore. Fodder in North Arcot, dry crops in parts of Chittoor, and wheat sown in Coimbatore, not fair. Harvested paddy in Kistna, Nellore, South Arcot, Trichinopoly, Madras, Sivamogai, and Tanjavur, extensive fair; shallow in Anantapur and Coimbatore, poor; ragi, generally poor in Ponnappetam, Selevu, and Coimbatore and fair in Ganjam, Nellore, South Arcot, and North Arcot. Experiences late crop in Ponnappetam; paddy in Ganjam and South Arcot and earlier in Kistna and Coimbatore, fair; irrigated cotton in Chittoor, fair; rainfed cotton, poor in Bellary and Coimbatore, and fair in Kistna, Ganjam, and Karnool. Irrigation water generally sufficient in the Coimbatore except Ponnappetam, Tanjavur, Sivamogai, and Malabar and insufficient elsewhere. Paddy irrigated in the Deccan and Central districts and in parts of Kistna, Ganjam, Nellore, and the West Coast. Fodder generally available except in parts of Bellary, Anantapur, and the Central districts. Prices fairly steady. Prospects not encouraging in Chittoor, Kistna, and parts of the Deccan, and Central districts except Karnool and Trichinopoly. Two relief works (1) at Kolar in Bellary taluk and (2) at Althoddi in Gooty taluk and two hot works (1) in the Chittoor Kistna and (2) at Sauram in Madhavaram taluk in progress. Attendance at hot works 740.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE,  
MADRAS, 5th April 1924.

B. D. ANSTED,  
Director of Agriculture.

**SPECIAL FAMINE TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,  
REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, DELHI.**

WEEK ENDING 5th APRIL 1924.

*Bellary (one) Anantapur.*—Relief works one (a) each district, also one hot work (a) Anantapur. Distress moderate. Cattle classes mostly affected. People widely reacting (a) relief works. No index (a) irrigation. People (a) relief generally (a) good condition. Public health generally good except for (a) little sporadic small-pox (a) Bellary. Relief measures adequate. Loans (being) timely advanced. Number relieved Bellary was 450, gratuitous 220, total 670. Anantapur last week 473; relief work 500, gratuitous 55, total 628.

SEEN OF REVENUE (LAW OFFICERS & SECRETARY),  
MADRAS, 5th April 1924.  
II-20-2

W. S. BROWN,  
Secretary.



## DISTRICT REPORTS.

## GANTIAN.

Water-supply sufficient except in beds flooded by cyclone. Standbonds 374 feet; Sarda 124 feet. Standing crops fair, but *ganyam* partly damaged by floods in the beds of Chirra and Jangra. Harvested summer sugi, groundnut, sugarcane, and gingelly; autumn fair. Prospects generally fair except in Chittapat Khanda where collection of second installment of tax has been suspended. Average obtained in the first week in this place 587.

## VIZADAPATAM.

Light rain in week in parts. Water-supply insufficient in parts. Standing crops thinning in areas not affected by cyclone. Harvest of rice, third instalment collected; 1) autumn poor in fair. Emigration reported from four taluks. Prospects fair except in the cyclone affected taluks of Saranathika, Pungayalam, and Dindigul.

## GUDAYARE.

(Report not received.)

## ADITTA.

Water-supply sufficient. Kistna 37 feet below normal. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cotton, hemp, maize, sugarcane, water, cotton, and tobacco, fair. Prospects fair.

## GUNTUR.

Rice rainfall in parts. Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton and cotton, cotton fair. Prospects fair.

## KURNOOL.

Light rainfall in parts. Water-supply insufficient for irrigation; drinking water insufficient in parts of the taluks of Srisaipur, Eluru, and Peddapur. Standing crops generally fair. Harvest of cotton well in progress in parts of the Central taluks; autumn generally normal. Employment generally available except in parts of Peddapur taluk. Prospects fair in the whole.

## BELLARY.

Wetlands successful in week in parts. Water-supply sufficient in wells in parts of the taluks of Adoni, Bellary, and Bagmati and in some channels; insufficient elsewhere; drinking water insufficient in parts of the taluks of Adoni, Bellary, Bellary, Bellary, and Bellary. Planting sugarcane. Standing crops fair except cotton in Bellary taluk. Harvested cotton; cotton had to grow. Employment available except in parts of the taluks of Adoni, Bellary, and Bellary. Prospects fair except in the taluks of Bellary and Bellary and in parts of the taluks of Adoni and Bagmati where collection of tax has been suspended in parts. One farmer killed work at Bellary in Bellary taluk in progress. Average number obtained in the week 587; number in receipt of provisions 212; total 2,115. Also in the price of rice and cotton and rice in the price of cotton in parts.

## ANANTAPUR.

Light rain in week. Water-supply generally insufficient for irrigation; drinking water insufficient in parts of all taluks except Tadipatri, Srisaipur, and Peddapur. Planting sugarcane in Bellary taluk. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton under work, cotton poor in fair; sugarcane, fair. Cotton harvesting for most of paddy and other and other from this area reported from Bellary taluk. Supply of rice well limited; sugar lower than work. The government in progress in parts of the taluk: annual. Rice work in Bellary in Bellary taluk in progress. Average number obtained 587; number in receipt of provisions 212; total 587. Tax work at Bellary in Bellary taluk in progress; average daily attendance 474. Continued rise in the price of cotton.

## CHIDAMPAL.

Light rain in week in parts. Water-supply generally insufficient for irrigation; tanks mostly empty; rain, canal and spring, but channels flowing slightly except in the taluk of Bellary, Bellary, and Bellary; wells have supplies except a few in the taluks of Bellary, Bellary, and Bellary. Standing crops fair. Paddy dear in the taluks of Bellary, Bellary, and Bellary. Average price, 114 in the price of rice in parts.

## MELIORE.

Water-supply insufficient except in wells. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and sugi; cotton generally fair. Prospects generally fair; rain needed for the late season crops.

# CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply generally sufficient for irrigation except in the big tanks in the tanks of Chingleput and Madhavaram; most tanks dry in other tanks. Irrigating rabi. Paddy and rice under with fair crop in parts of the tanks of Ponnur and Madhavaram. Prospects generally fair except in parts of the tanks of Chingleput and Madhavaram.

# SOUTH ARBORE.

Light shower in mid of year. Water-supply sufficient for irrigation in Cholemanam tank and parts of Cholemanam tank and Cholemanam tank except in parts of the tanks of Cholemanam tank and Cholemanam tank. Standing crops generally fair except paddy and rice in parts of the tanks of Cholemanam tank and Cholemanam tank. Harvested paddy, cotton, sugarcane, and sugarcane, generally fair. Prospects not fair in the tanks.

# CHOUTOOR.

Fair rain in week. Water-supply generally insufficient for irrigation except in parts of the tanks of Choutoor tank and Choutoor tank. Standing crops generally fair except paddy and rice in parts of the tanks of Choutoor tank and Choutoor tank. Harvested paddy, cotton, sugarcane, and sugarcane, generally fair. Prospects not fair in the tanks of Choutoor tank and Choutoor tank.

# NORTH ARBORE.

Light shower in week. Water-supply generally sufficient for irrigation; tanks are dry except in parts of the tanks of North Arbores tank and North Arbores tank. Standing crops generally fair except paddy and rice in parts of the tanks of North Arbores tank and North Arbores tank. Harvested paddy, cotton, sugarcane, and sugarcane, generally fair. Prospects not fair in the tanks of North Arbores tank and North Arbores tank.

# SALEM.

Light shower in week. Water supply sufficient for irrigation, standing water sufficient except in the tanks of Salem tank and Salem tank. Standing crops generally fair except paddy and rice in parts of the tanks of Salem tank and Salem tank. Harvested paddy, cotton, sugarcane, and sugarcane, generally fair. Prospects not fair in the tanks of Salem tank and Salem tank.

# COIMBATORE.

Fair rainfall in week. The supply is adequate in the tanks of Coimbatore tank and Coimbatore tank. Standing crops generally fair except paddy and rice in parts of the tanks of Coimbatore tank and Coimbatore tank. Harvested paddy, cotton, sugarcane, and sugarcane, generally fair. Prospects not fair in the tanks of Coimbatore tank and Coimbatore tank.

# TIRUCHIRAPPALLI.

Fair rain in week. Water-supply sufficient in parts of the dry areas. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, cotton, sugarcane, and sugarcane, generally fair. Prospects not fair in the tanks of Tiruchirappalli tank and Tiruchirappalli tank.

# TANJORE.

Moderate rain in night and light shower in day. Water-supply sufficient. Height of water in the Grand Canal 2.5 feet below crest. Discharge over the crest of the Lower Arbores in the Coleroon southern and southern branches 2.5 feet in night. Standing crops fair. Prospects fair.

# MADURAI.

Fair rainfall in week. Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops in dry areas. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, cotton, sugarcane, and sugarcane, generally fair. Prospects not fair in the tanks of Madurai tank and Madurai tank.

# PANRATNAM.

Fair rainfall in week. Water-supply sufficient except in one tank and parts of two other tanks. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, cotton, sugarcane, and sugarcane, generally fair. Prospects fair.

*Salicornia* minor in seed. Water supply sufficient except in parts of the island of Sakeruqumari, Trachinotus, and Zolpore. No flow over Salmakharum anicut. Standing crops good. Harvested mainly: cotton, fair. Prosopis fair.

28 *males of rainfall is weak. Water supply abundant except in the Tiber of Chinghai and Kansu. Standing water at Ak-Sayin partly in the Coastal rainless fair. The Kala Kaya partly in Province affected by flooding due to the recent showers. Prospects gloomy, especially in Rajah taluk and north of Waidamir taluk where the Salween was dried.*

10 miles at night is short. Water supply negligible at night. Standing water generally fair around the base of the tubule at 1000' and 1200' marks. *Peromyscus* fair.

81 miles of rainfall in week. Water-supply insufficient in Golder table and a few villages of Chiriquí table. Standing crop low. Provisions not scarce in week.

## Moderate rainfall in stock. Water-supply diminished.

[illegible]

3. *Indice de mortalidad en el Hospital General de Niños, los niños de Salazar, Buzotown, y Hospital de Niños, los Amigos durante el mes de Febrero de 1934.*—El Hospital General de Niños, los Amigos, y el Hospital de Niños, los Amigos, durante el mes de Febrero de 1934, presentaron un total de 1,000 niños, de los cuales 100 murieron. La mortalidad fue de 10 por ciento. Los niños que murieron fueron: 1. Niños de Salazar, 2. Niños de Buzotown, 3. Niños de Hospital de Niños, los Amigos, 4. Niños de Hospital General de Niños, los Amigos, 5. Niños de Hospital de Niños, los Amigos, 6. Niños de Hospital General de Niños, los Amigos, 7. Niños de Hospital de Niños, los Amigos, 8. Niños de Hospital General de Niños, los Amigos, 9. Niños de Hospital de Niños, los Amigos, 10. Niños de Hospital General de Niños, los Amigos.

**B. Family structure**

(2) *Shimazume* is reported from the Kurogi table of Fukuoka and Ono (Shimazume) table of Satsuma.

[2] *Deep and wide domain* is reported from the *Volcan de Guadalupe*, *Revolución*, and *Manantla* of Mexico, the hills of *Maricao* and *Parícut* of *México*, and the *Endlicher* lake of *Colombia*.

(5) *Emmelinea* is reported from the lakes of Peningaon and Shidlova of Birmar and the lake of Dima and Zikhala of Kachar.

# RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8th APRIL 1934

District.		Rainfall, in inches.		Prices per bushel (for 48 hours) 1934 prices.												District.	
		In the week.		(Up to the end of the week from 1st April).		Flax.		Rye.		Oats.		Wheat.					
		Inch.	Average of 10 years.	Inch.	Average of 10 years.	Inch.	Average of 10 years.	Inch.	Average of 10 years.	Inch.	Average of 10 years.	Inch.	Average of 10 years.				
Crown.	Barley	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Barley	
	Wheat	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Wheat	
	Maize	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Maize	
	Oats	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Oats	
	Rye	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Rye	
Dunlop.	Barley	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Barley	
	Wheat	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Wheat	
	Maize	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Maize	
	Oats	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Oats	
	Rye	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Rye	
Canada.	Barley	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Barley	
	Wheat	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Wheat	
	Maize	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Maize	
	Oats	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Oats	
	Rye	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Rye	
Central.	Barley	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Barley	
	Wheat	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Wheat	
	Maize	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Maize	
	Oats	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Oats	
	Rye	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Rye	
South.	Barley	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Barley	
	Wheat	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Wheat	
	Maize	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Maize	
	Oats	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Oats	
	Rye	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Rye	
East Coast.	Barley	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Barley	
	Wheat	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Wheat	
	Maize	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Maize	
	Oats	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Oats	
	Rye	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Rye	
West Coast.	Barley	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Barley	
	Wheat	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Wheat	
	Maize	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Maize	
	Oats	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Oats	
	Rye	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	Rye	

A. in Agency. S. in Mill.

\* Average of 10 years.

(a) Inclusive of the whole of the Agency Division.

(b) Excluded types.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

April 8, 1934

FOUR ST. GEORGE GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT